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The Bombay Chronicle



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BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 10

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1914.

ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE.
LIST OF DEPARTURES.
FROM BOMBAY FOR
MARSEILLES & LONDON,
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT
BRINDISI AND MALTA.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES in 13 days.
BOMBAY TO LONDON via MAL-
SEILLES by rail in 14 "
BOMBAY TO LONDON by sea in 19 "
The above mentioned improved transit will
commence from the 1st January, 1914.

Date of Sailing	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1914.				
10th Jan.	Delta	8000	.....	11000
17th "	Arabis	8000	.....	11000
24th "	Salsette	6000	.....	10000
31st "	Arabis	8000	.....	11000
7th Feb.	Salsette	6000	.....	10000
14th "	Arabis	8000	.....	11000
21st "	Salsette	6000	.....	10000
28th "	Arabis	8000	.....	11000
5th March.	Salsette	6000	.....	10000
12th "	Arabis	8000	.....	11000
19th "	Salsette	6000	.....	10000
26th "	Arabis	8000	.....	11000
2nd April.	Salsette	6000	.....	10000
9th "	Arabis	8000	.....	11000
16th "	Salsette	6000	.....	10000
23rd "	Arabis	8000	.....	11000
30th "	Salsette	6000	.....	10000
6th May	Arabis	8000	.....	11000
13th "	Salsette	6000	.....	10000

All the above Steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transfer to con-
necting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the
day of sailing. All passengers must attend at
that place at 12.30 p.m. for medical inspection
by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the
Mail steamer.

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The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will
leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st
April, 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave
Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 25th
April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, FLY-
MOUTH and LONDON, connecting Passengers
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"A" rate "B" rate. "A" rate "B" rate.
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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fort-
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Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and
Shanghai.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Colombo Maru	N. Kawashima	4700	30th Dec.	10th Jan.
Kanaka Maru	T. Mori	4125	10th Jan.	10th Jan.
Bangkok Maru	T. Mori	4020	17th Jan.	24th Jan.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christensen	6150	24th Jan.	9th Feb.
Yamato Maru	S. Yamamoto	5500	10th Feb.	22nd Feb.
Yamato Maru	S. Yamamoto	5500	10th Feb.	22nd Feb.
Yamato Maru	S. Yamamoto	5500	10th Feb.	22nd Feb.
Yamato Maru	S. Yamamoto	5500	10th Feb.	22nd Feb.
Yamato Maru	S. Yamamoto	5500	10th Feb.	22nd Feb.
Yamato Maru	S. Yamamoto	5500	10th Feb.	22nd Feb.

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**ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.**
(JOINT SERVICE).
AUTUMN SAILINGS 1914.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Bombay about	Leave Marseilles about	Due Bombay about
City of Poma	7467	2nd July	10th July	24th July
City of Calcutta	7467	1st Aug.	9th Aug.	23rd Aug.
City of Yarmouth	7467	14th Aug.	22nd Aug.	5th Sep.
City of Manchester	5551	22nd Aug.	10th Sep.	14th Sep.
City of Glasgow	8500	10th Sep.	28th Sep.	11th Oct.
City of Paris	9225	10th Oct.	17th Oct.	31st Oct.
City of Rome	7467	22nd Oct.	30th Oct.	12th Nov.
City of Spain	5415	30th Oct.	17th Nov.	21st Nov.
City of Calcutta	7467	7th Nov.	14th Nov.	28th Nov.
City of Yarmouth	7467	17th Nov.	24th Nov.	7th Dec.
City of Manchester	5551	6th Dec.	24th Dec.	28th Dec.
City of Glasgow	8500	17th Dec.	24th Dec.	8th Jan. 15

* Calling at Naples.

† Calling at Marseilles.

‡ Calling at Genoa direct.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd Class Single.	2nd Return.
Marseilles ..	Rs. 578	Rs. 891	Rs. 429	
London via Mar- seilles ..	653	1091	489	
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	
London via Mar- seilles out from Liverpool ..		999		

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Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries,
Tea Planters, etc.

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by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, pro-
vided it is timed to arrive within the period
of 14 days.

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CHARGE.

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INTEND to despatch Steamers as follows:—

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WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer, Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.

LINGA, 2185, Mon. 12th Jan. 11 a.m. P. D.

& C. M.

DUMRA, 1635, Th. 15th 9 a.m. C. M.

LHASA, 2184, Fri. 16th Jan. 9 a.m. Direct.

*Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

*Cutch Mandvie.

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "DUMRA" 1635 tons, on Thurs-
day, the 15th January, calling at Muscat,
Bushire and Mahomerah.

**FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN
GULF PORTS.**

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARODA" 3172 tons, on Thurs-
day, the 15th January, calling at Veraval,
Mongrolo, Karachi, Panni, Charbar, Muscat,
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Bushire Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

**FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH
AFRICA.**

(Fortnightly.)

Steamer, Tonnage. Sailing on.

*PUNDA 3365 Thursday, 22nd Jan.

*PENTACOTA 3418 " 5th Feb.

*PAIAMCOTIA 3418 " 19th "

*PUNDA 3365 " 3th March.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar,
Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

*Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira,
Delagoa Bay and Durban.

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as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 2½
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IN
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THE NATIONAL INDIAN
LIFE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
(Associated Press.)
SIMLA, Jan. 11.
Unsettled conditions continue over Balu-
chistan and the neighbouring districts but
no precipitation has occurred. The air is
dry over the central parts of the country
but temperature is everywhere nearly normal
except Baluchistan.
Forecast:—Some light precipitation along
the North-West Frontier.

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Satur-
day, the 10th January 1914, giving data for the preceding
24 hours.
The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the extreme north and
locally to moderately cloudy elsewhere. Humidity is
normal or in defect. Minimum temperature is in excess
of Multan, Lahore and Sirsa.
The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately
clouded. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature
is in excess except in the extreme western districts.
Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded
in Sind and moderately cloudy in Rajputana. Humi-
dity is in excess in upper Sind and normal or in defect
elsewhere. Maximum temperature is in excess of Kara-
chi and Kotah; minimum temperature is above normal at
Ajmer.
Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are
clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below
average. Day temperature is generally in excess
except in the northern half of the division.
The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity
is generally in defect. Maximum temperature is in ex-
cess in the northern half of the division.
The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the
air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature
is in excess at Bombay.
The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear.
Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.
General Remarks.—Skies have almost cleared in Sind
and light to moderate cloud has appeared over the Punjab
Kajputana and the west India Provinces. Weather,
however, has been dry and is likely to remain so generally.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN

at 8 a.m. ON SATURDAY, the
10th of January 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. Shade.	Humid- ity.	Baromet. at sea level.
PERSIAN-ARABIA—			
Bahrein 9th	71.861.6 77	20	6.99
Aden 9th	73.591.7 90	11	6.93
Muscat 9th	76.365.1 70	11	6.66
INDIAN-ARABIA—			
Multan 9th	71.050.6 79	11	6.91
Lahore 9th	69.842.5 75	12	6.90
Sirsa 9th	71.147.0 78	11	6.73
Amritsar 9th	71.751.7 72	11	6.77
Delhi 9th	71.240.6 61	11	6.92
UNITED PROVINCES—			
Meerut 9th	75.148.2 48	11	6.99
Aligarh 9th	76.342.6 50	11	6.93
Jaipur 9th	76.047.7 53	11	6.92
Alwar 9th	80.641.1 54	11	6.98
INDIAN-ARABIA—			
Calcutta 9th	71.146.2 78	11	6.93
Kolkata 9th	71.146.2 78	11	6.93
Patna 9th	72.752.6 51	11	6.93
Varanasi 9th	72.752.6 51	11	6.93
Allahabad 9th	72.752.6 51	11	6.93
Benares 9th	72.752.6 51	11	6.93
Delhi 9th	71.240.6 61	11	6.92
Simla 9th	71.240.6 61	11	6.92
Shimla 9th	71.240.6 61	11	6.92
Dehra Dun 9th	71.240.6 61	11	6.92
Haridwar 9th	71.240.6 61	11	6.92
Roorkee 9th	71.240.6 61	11	6.92
Meerut 9th	71.240.6 61	11	6.92
Aligarh 9th	71.240.6 61	11	6.92
Jaipur 9th	71.240.6 61	11	6.92
Alwar 9th	71.240.6 61	11	6.92
Amritsar 9th	71.240.6 61	11	6.92
Delhi 9th	71.240.6 61	11	6.92
Simla 9th	71.240.6 61	11	6.92
Shimla 9th	71.240.6 61	11	6.92
Dehra Dun 9th	71.240.6 61	11	6.92
Haridwar 9th	71.240.6 61	11	6.92
Roorkee 9th	71.240.6 61	11	6.92
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WHOSOEVER.

Presents this cutting off this Newspaper to whomsoever could supply any or all of the following Prominent Arrivals in this Commercial Isle of Bombay

WILL be REWARDED.

BY A PROMPT COMMISSION

10 % Off

Their Respective Worth.

"OLIVER PRINTYPE"

"MYSO=CHROME COMFORTER"

"BRITISH COUNTRYLIGHT"

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(REUTERS TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 9	
Consols 2½ %	71 15-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fes.	25-27-1/2
Rentes 3 %	85 1/2
Berlin Cheques on London	20.50
Bar Silver Spot	20 1/2
Bar Silver Spot 2 months hence	20 1/2
Closing Tone of silver—Fall caused by absence of buying orders	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63 1/2 unchanged
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate)	1-13 1/2
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ % since yesterday	
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £ 100,000	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan) unchgd.	85 1/2
Discount Bank Bills 3m-st.	3 1/2
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6m-st.	3 1/2
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/2
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	4 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77.9
Interest day to day loans	2 1/2-1 1/2
Interest 7 day market loans	3 1/2
DONDON, Jan. 10	
Consols 2½ %	71 15-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fes.	25-27-1/2
Rentes 3 %	85 1/2
Berlin Cheques on London	20.50
Bar Silver Spot	20 1/2
Bar Silver 2 months hence	20 1/2
Closing Tone of silver Rise caused by Indian and China buying.	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63 15-16
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate) unchanged	1-13 1/2
Discount Bank of England Rate 4½ % since 8th instant	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan) unchgd.	85 1/2
Discount Bank Bills 3m-st.	3 1/2
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6m-st.	3 1/2
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/2
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	4 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77.9
Interest day to day loans	2 1/2-1 1/2
Interest 7 day market loans	3 1/2
Amount Paid into the Bank of England About ..	£ 100,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTERS TELEGRAM.)

New York, Jan. 9	
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	41,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	27,000
Day's Exports to Continent	28,000
Futures at New York March	12.46 1/2
Futures at New York May	12.35 1/2
Advanced on Bullish Government Graines	
Report and on Bull support and short covering	
Spot Cotton at New York	12.60 1/2
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	12 1/2
Tone of Spot Cotton—Steady	
Futures at New Orleans March	12.69 1/2
Futures at New Orleans May	12.80 1/2
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9 1/2
Demand Bills	4.80 1/2
Silver Commercial Bars	67 1/2
NEW YORK, Jan. 10	
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	46,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	7,000
Day's Exports to Continent	46,000
Futures at New York March	12.74 1/2
Futures at New York May	12.32-3
Declined early owing to cables and	
Advanced later on Commission house buying	
Spot Cotton at New York	12.90
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	12 1/2
Tone of Spot Cotton—Tidy	
Futures at New Orleans March	12.68-1
Futures at New Orleans May	12.78-1
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9 1/2
Demand Bills	4.87 1/2
Silver Commercial Bars	67 1/2

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTERS TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Jan. 9	
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	13,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
" Sales of East Indian	50
" Imports	23,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot—Good business done steady

" " Futures strong

Sales increased yesterday by 4,000 bales

Tone of Manchester Market Buyers operating less freely

Mid. Americans .. 6.91-1.13

Egyptian F.G.F. .. 9.75 unchgd

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) .. March 12.43 plus 29

New York Official noon call .. May 12.31 .. 27

New Orleans 10 a.m. March .. 12.68 .. 26

May .. 12.77 .. 25

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	
J. F. M.	6.75 plus 15
M. A.	6.77 .. 16
A. M.	6.79 .. 17
M. J.	6.78 .. 16
J. J.	6.75 .. 17
J. A.	6.71 .. 16
A. S.	6.60-16
S. O.	6.44 .. 13
O. N.	mutilated

CLOSING PRICES.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 10.	
Months.	
J. F. M.	6.75 .. 2
F. M.	6.78 .. 3
M. A.	6.76 .. 3
A. M.	6.75 .. 3
M. J.	6.72 .. 3
J. J.	6.68 .. 3
J. A.	6.67 .. 3
A. S.	6.39 .. 2
D. J.	6.73 .. 2
Water Twist American	
30's	40's .. 10 1/2
"	40's .. 10 1/2
"	50's .. 12 1/2
"	60's .. 14 1/2
"	80's .. 16 1/2
"	90's .. 17 1/2
"	100's .. 18 1/2
Egyptian	
40's	50's .. 16 1/2
"	60's .. 17 1/2
"	80's .. 18 1/2

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

LONDON, Jan. 9.	
Total Actual Export	12,000
Total Forwarded	130,000
Total Imports	193,000
Total Stock	1,005,000
Stock of Cotton in London	4,550
Cocooned Fair Red	5 1/2
" Ginned	21-32
" Western Good	5 1/2

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

(REUTERS TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 9.	
Grey Shirtings 39" by 37 1/2-38 yards 16	7.6
by 12-18 lbs. Red Heading.	
Grey Shirtings 44" by 39 yards 14 by	8.2
13-18 lbs.	
White Nainsooks 28" by 18 yards 16	2.10
by 13 to 16-15 Range	
White Mulls 28" by 18 yards 14 by 12	2.11
Green Ends	2.11
Cloth Gunns 36" G. 20 off	12.9
40's Banner Mills Twist	11.1
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	11.1-16
F.G.F. Tinnivelly off. Liverpool	6.3-16
Buyers or Sellers	
Months	Jan.-Feb.
Tone "Dhotties" and "Shirtings" Firm and	
advancing	
Tone "Cloths" steady prices firm	
West American 54's	11.3-8
" Egyptian 80's	17.7-8
Tone "Yarns"	Quiet
West Egyptian 32's	12.3-8
Twist 32's W.T.C.	10.1-8
" 32's B.T.C.	10.3-8
" 36's B.T.C.	10 1/2
" 42's	11
" American 60's	15 1/2
" Egyptian 60's	17 1/2
" 80's	20 1/2

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, Jan. 10	
Total in Sight	10,340,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	534,000
East Indian	217,000
American	4,485,000
Other	182,000
Total Sales	76,000
East Indian Sales	4,000
Total Speculation	1,000
Total Export	1,000
East Indian Stock	18,000
" Forwarded	400
" Imports	4,000
American Afloat	340,000
East Indian Afloat	8,000
Total Afloat	419,000

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool Bales.

" Sales on Spec. & for Exp. 300

" Sales of East Indian 200

" Imports 28,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot. Small biz firm

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures quiet steady.

Mid. Americans .. 7.05 plus 14

Egyptia F.G.F. .. 9.85 plus 10

GINNERS REPORT.

WASHINGTON Jan. 9.

The United States Census Bureau gives the amount of ..

Cotton ginned up to 1st January .. 13,333,300

Commercial bales.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£120,000
Gold Bar to Bombay	£160,000
Gold Coin to Bombay	£193,000
Silver to Shanghai	£10,000

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

Jan. 9.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. 37 plus 1/2

Jan.-Feb. Hull value .. 37 plus 1/2

F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal quiet but steady.

South American Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs. no sellers.

Barletta Russo—62lbs. Jan.-Feb.; nominal unchanged 33 1/2

South Australian Jan.-Feb.; nominal 35 1/2 plus 1/2

Victorian Jan.-Feb.; nominal 35 1/2 plus 1/2

New South Wales Jan.-Feb.; nominal 35 1/2 plus 1/2

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship March April May; Antwerp sellers 53-1/2

Rapeseed, Yellow Gazerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship March April May; Antwerp sellers 54-1/2

Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb.; Dunkirk sellers quiet 47 1/2

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb.; Dunkirk done firm unchanged 47 1/2

Linseed Calcutta Jan.-Feb.; London, done quiet 49-1/2

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Jan.-Feb. Antwerp done firm 44 1/2 plus 1/2

Bombay Cottonseed Feb.-March; Hull done quiet 6.8-6-1s

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 62 1/2
Copper Braziers	£ 79 1/2
Yellow Metal	67 1/2
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary Sizes	4-12-6
F.O.B. Antwerp	
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B.	11-5-0
4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	5-7-6
Basic Steel Bars, Belgian C.I.F. India	5-7-6

FREIGHT.

Coals—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value Arrivals—Ekbataba Kybels. 11

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers Jan.-March; unchanged 12.5 1/2

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India sellers Feb.-March; dull of sale 11.9-1/2

German Beet-root 88 % sellers Jan. 9. 1 1/2 plus 1/2

German Beet-root 88 % sellers May 9. 5-1/2

Steady but very quiet.

E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers Feb.-March; inactive unchanged 13.2 1/2

Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta January value unchanged 11.4 1/2

Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay January value unchanged 11.3

Java Sugar idle quotations unaltered.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Jan.-Feb.; sellers quiet but steady 3.1 plus 1/2

WHEAT.

January 10th.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. Jan.-Feb.; Hull value unchanged 37

F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal quiet but steady.

South American Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs. no sellers.

Barletta Russo—62lbs. Jan.-Feb.; nominal quiet 33 1/2

South Australian Jan.-Feb.; nominal 35 1/2 plus 1/2

Victorian Jan.-Feb.; nominal 35 1/2 plus 1/2

New South Wales Jan.-Feb.; nominal 35 1/2 plus 1/2

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship March April May; Antwerp sellers unchanged 53

Rapeseed, Yellow Gazerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship March April May; Antwerp sellers unchanged 54

Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb.; Dunkirk sellers dull unchanged 47 1/2

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship

Jan.-Feb.; Dunkirk value quiet but steady unchanged 47 1/2

Linseed Calcutta Jan.-Feb.; London, sellers quiet unchanged 49

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Jan.-Feb.; Antwerp sellers quiet but steady 44-1/2

Bombay Cottonseed Jan.-Feb.; Hull sellers quiet 6.9 plus 6d.

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers Jan.-March; quiet but steady 12.6 plus 1/2

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India sellers Feb.-March; quiet 11.9 1/2 plus 1/2

German Beet-root 88 % sellers Jan. 9. 1 1/2 plus 1/2

German Beet-root 88 % sellers May 9. 5 1/2 plus 1/2

Market steady.

E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers Feb.-March steady 13.3 plus 1/2

Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta January value unchanged 11.4 1/2

Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay January value unchanged 11.3

Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-March; value 11

Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Jan.-March; value 11.1 1/2

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-March; value 11.6

Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Jan.-March; value 11.7 1/2

Market idle.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Jan.-Feb.; sellers steady 3 1/2

MANCHESTER PIECEGOODS & YARN MARKET REPORT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Jan. 9.

Slow inquiry, continues giving our market a sadder aspect, and in spite of some nice lines being got rid of, the heavy arrivals do not allow the stocks to dwindle into any hopeful quantity. This week has again experienced reduced prices and early deliveries from Manchester, and small as the fresh business our dealers might have put through, the aim of averaging dearer purchases, or securing the right deliveries at the lowest basis, has not been said to have been realized. We fear our piece-goods trade has still not passed times, it might have to, for whilst cloth has already experienced a decided fall in prices, clearance even at this fall is poor. Financial crisis and over trade continue to be the main causes of this unfortunate depression. In other respects, such as the favourable monsoon and the expected consumption, the year still tends people to hope and let us trust, fair business conditions will in the end mend matters.

In greys, clearance has again been possible this week. Some of the late cheaper purchases have induced dealers to part with their dearer holdings at the buyer's price. The policy of reducing stocks at any reasonable offers considering circumstances, is surely safe. In whites, matters continue discouraging. Accumulation of stock for want of wholesale demand has affected again prices in Mulls. The 58 inches by 20 yards, Red End Mulls, have further experienced a fall of 1/4 of a penny. A Home firm of a European House on our side having cabled to submit the best offer for 25 cases April-May, in the style, were able to obtain 4/6 1/2 each. They came to offer 4/9 1/2, and the business was dropped. Some small lines in wider width 46 and 51 inches by 20 yards, "Blue and Gold Heading" have been sold for Madras and Malabar markets at Rs. 4-13 and Rs. 5-3, respectively, and this shows a further drop of 3 annas a piece. Apart from the question of interest, holders of these mulls are losing heavily on their dear purchases, and considering the heavy stock of several importers, a further fall is expected. We hear an European House has sold a ready lot of 100 yards of Glasgow fine mulls 58 inches by 20 yards at 4/7 ex-duty, and this has compelled the firm to sustain a heavy loss, apart from the loss of interest. Prints and dyed goods are experiencing very slow moving. Fancy styles in prints find retail customers, and some small lots are said to have been booked at 4 to 5 per cent. reduced prices. This style has not been showing any very low tendency on the other side, though April-May shipments are possible. Dyed goods are selling poor though some clearance in red shirtings is reported. We hear of a European firm having wired a big lot this week in the style, and some wider widths are said to have resulted in business at 5 to 10 per cent. below last placements. We hear a lot of 20 cases in 17 1/2 by 28 yards has also resulted in business for shipment April-May. Demand for fancies drags on, an occasional purchaser being quite possible. Big lines as gawzes, dories, brocades, in spite of poor prices do not find buyers, though small, yet a paying inquiry continues for such fancies.

YARNS.

The market continues ruling quiet, and local prices have experienced a fall in sympathy with the low Manchester quotations. We hear these are big offers of cables in single yarns. A European House is said to have cabled some 150 bales 30's water at 10 1/2, whilst we find that some 100 bales have already been booked at this price shipment Jan.-Feb. We also find that a number of European and Native Houses have wired 2/30s., 2/40s., and 2/60s. grey and bleached at prices 1/2 to 1/4 below last placements. On the whole our Yarn market seems well inclined to make purchases in spite of expectations of an easier tendency.

THE AGENDA OF THE INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS.

issued yesterday shows interesting groups of papers. After the opening address by the President on January 15th, a series of papers will be read on chemical subjects including Dr. Schulten on the hot springs of India and Dr. W. M. Travers on boron. In the afternoon papers on Physics will include Mr. Hector Barnes on the "Thermal value of Sunlight in Northern India" and papers on "Diffraction" and optical theories by C. V. Raman and Dr. D. N. Mallick. On Friday morning among the Zoological papers will be those by Mr. Southwell on "Hilsa cultivation in Bengal", Dr. Annandale on "Convergence in aquatic animals", The afternoon will be devoted to Geological papers by Messrs. Coggin Brown, Dredenburg and H. C. Das Gupta, and to Botany by Bruhl (Indian Botanical Problems) and P. Mukerjee ("Wild plants in Calcutta neighbourhood"). On Saturday Ethnographical papers will be read one of the most interesting being Dr. Annandale and Haraprasad Shastri on relics of worship of mud-turtles in India, and Burma and A. K. Iyer on "Nambudri Brahmins of Malabar."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

(From Our Correspondents)

Jan. 9.

76 bars silver. 1,50,000 London Tokohama.

EXCHANGE.

The Market is quiet, but steady with a moderate business passing.

We quote:—

BANKS SELLING—

T. T. ready .. 1-4 1-16

D. D. mail .. 1-4 3-32

T. T. forward, Mar. 1-4 1-32

BANKS BUYING—

Private D. D. ready .. 1-4 5-32

Credits 3 m-s ready .. 1-4 6-16

" forward, Mar. 1-4 9-32

6 m-s ready .. 1-4 15-32

Francis 3 m-s ready .. 17 1/4

Marks .. 139 1/4

60 days Hongkong .. 141 1/4

" Shanghai .. 190

" Japan .. 147 1/2

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London was 1/4 lower, both for ready and for delivery, the rates being 20 1/2 and 26 3/8 respectively. The local Market has remained steady at our quotations with a moderate business doing.

We quote:—

English bar gold .. 23 15 9

Australian bar gold .. 23 15 3

Sovereigns .. 15 0 0

Silver (cum duty) ready .. 78 5 0

" 1st Settlement .. 77 10 0

" 2nd .. 77 11 0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 8th January 1914.

G. I. P. Railway .. 31 36,905

CRICKET IN CALCUTTA.

◆

**TEAMS FROM RANGOON AND
COLOMBO.**

—

MAHARAJA OF NATTORE'S XI.

—

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

Since my last letter our sporting visitors from Burma and Ceylon have concluded their engagements.

Colombo were in great form when they met Rangoon at the Eden Gardens and won handsomely by 8 wickets. Rangoon were without the assistance of their skipper, B. F. G. Eddis, who had the misfortune to have injured his knee in the Calcutta match and this was a very severe handicap, for Eddis is one of their best batsmen. Taking first innings Rangoon could only net

But K. B. Harper's 42 was the highest score and then came E. T. Minet with 26 and F. M. Garnett 22. Gresswell was in grand bowling form and captured 7 wickets for 81 runs. Colombo in going in responded with 249 and they thus had a very useful lead of 75 runs. As usual their batsmen commenced very cautiously but they played better and brighter cricket after the first hour's play. B. J. A. Fawcett surpassed anything he had previously done with a bat here and got 114 by good all-round cricket. V. F. S. Crawford gave a capital display for 41 and J. C. Johnson also batted well for 41. Cunningham and Williams got four wickets each for 71 and 50 respectively. Rainken in going to the wickets for the second time did considerably better and ran up the respectable total of 291. Eight of them again got into double figures. C. Cunningham batted brilliantly for 93 runs out and got able support from K. B. Harper, 51; I. E. Sinclair, 32 and W. A. Gresswell 31. Gresswell again bowled well and 4 wickets fell to him for 119 runs. Colombo were left to get 222 to win in two and a half hours, but their golden accomplishment in the Eden Gardens grounds. However, they went for the bowling and forced matters from start to finish and hit off the necessary runs in two hours and fifteen minutes. L. Widler 104 not out and B. J. A. Fawcett 57 punished the bowling severely and scored just as they liked. Gresswell also ran freely for a not out 26.

SEVEN MISSED CATCHES.

Without any rest whatsoever Colombo commenced their fourth and last two-day match against Nattore at Nattore Park on the 31st ultimo, a very large and enthusiastic crowd—about two to three thousand of cricketing cognoscentis journeyed to Nattore Park to witness the game. Notwithstanding six day's consecutive cricket, the

he remarkably fresh in the first day. Had Nattore property tied up, but that is to be expected. Caught their first effort on the 20th, the side ought to have been under 100. Gresswell bowled very well and kept a perfect length, and came a good deal from both sides, but he had the misfortune to have had four catches miss off his bowling—all absolute sitters—sufficient to dishearten any bowler. Five of the bats Nattore were very good, but the other three, a couple of dropped catches, the board showed 7 wickets for 110. As the fielding side were kind to the batsmen and three more catches were missed before the innings came to a close for 209. Colombo absolutely threw away the game. The wickets P. Gupat and Baloo played a forceful game for 52 and 29 respectively, whilst H. Mehtre was a bit of a wicket for 91. Gresswell got 5 wickets for 91 and Vidler 4 for 81.

FAWCETT'S FINISHED STYLE.

Colombo opened their innings disastrously.

the very first over out on each occasion ball just went over the balls and to the boundary for byes. The second ball for Chandraana's first over clean-bowled Weller for 0 and a similar fate awaited Brind in Semprenext over. Crawford was held on the ships off the same bowler for 7 and three of their best bats were out at 20 at this stage Fawcett and Gibson by a full cricket made a great stand and started for A. L. Gibson played a valuable innings for 20 but B. J. A. Fawcett also

The best things have been done in the first innings exhibition of batting and he remained underdog for Colombo's first innings realized only Baloo howled the best and often had Pickett and Gibson in difficulties. He got wickets for 25, Chandana 4 for 65, Sempere 3 for 52 runs.

YUSUF BEG'S CENTURY.

Natore in the second innings knocked out 234 for the loss of only 2 wickets. Yusuf Beg, the Poona man, got 118 runs, but he did not play a single cricket. His batting was very simple and a number of drives were ample. He ought to have been caught and bowled by Gresswell when 26 but it was a hot drive and Gresswell damaged his hand badly and was practically unable to bowl with any effect for the rest of the time: then Vidler missed him on an absolute sitter. Vital, the Bombay Hindu player, for a not out 70 batted in an attractive style and did not give a chance. All interest in the game however, was lost. Natore continued their innings a match. At the luncheon interval with a lead of 30 runs in the first innings, were 195 up and had the closure been played it would have given Colombo an hour, and fifteen minutes in which to turn the runs. This would have given the sporting chance of getting the runs; but certainly would have gone for the bowlers and in all probability would have been a very small call to save. This is the reason the Natore skipper has lost by using a little discretion when to declare.

At the call of time Colombo had lost wickets for 72 and the game thus resulted in an unsatisfactory draw.

Colombo have won 2 games and drawn

Mr. Lacey went on to say that in 1914 the present Lord's ground would have existed for 100 years. In honour of that fact, the programme at Lord's would be rather fuller than usual. A book dealing with the history of the M.C.C. is being prepared by Lord Harris and Mr. Ashley Cooper, and will be published in readiness for next season. The annual match between the Navy and Army will be played towards the end instead of the beginning of June. This change was made at the request of the Services, and it is hoped that the later date will enable them to be present. Mr. Lacey said that nothing definite had been done with regard to mid-week and week-end starts in county matches, adding that if the counties thought these starts necessitated a change in Law 9 any notice of proposed alteration might suggest the M.C.C. early in February. He also mentioned the fact that the Law will be advertised two months in advance.



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but with a woman it is likewise an index to her internal organism, the healthy or diseased condition of which is at once betrayed in her facial expression. While the freshness of complexion, sparkle of the eye and light and lively movements go to denote a healthy condition, the sallow face, the dragging step and the look of pain and misery are evident signs of a disordered state. Any functional disorder will promptly yield to UTRODINE the most harmless vegetable tonic and sedative for the organic diseases of women. Of all Chemists in India.

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BOMBAY RACES.

FOURTH EXTRA MEETING.

SPLENDID TOTE DIVIDENDS.

THE SEDUCTIVE TIPSTER.

It would really be an interesting study, for some one of an investigating turn of mind to set himself to discover the source from whence the various canards originate at Mahalaxmi on a racing afternoon. If this part of the mystery could be satisfactorily traced, the reasons which prompt the busy clappers for disseminating their pernicious clap-trap would in all probability be revealed at the same time. The business is being so persistently exploited, and the details so intelligently and cleverly carried out, the only logical deduction to be arrived at is, that these exclusive whispers, which are carried from ear to ear regarding hitherto undisclosed possibilities of some of the competitors in a race, are intentionally circulated to bring grist to the Tote-mill for the benefit of a small, but knowing section of the punting brigade.

If the surmise is incorrect, and there are no valid reasons for assuming that any organized conspiracy exists for the furtherance of this object, it seems to be a remarkable circumstance that so many instances are constantly in evidence of huge sums of money being piled on horses in a race, completely at variance with what their past form justifies.

INFLATED DIVIDENDS.

The wretched fabrications are so ingeniously promoted, that even old, care-hardened racing stagers, capable students of "form," have recently been known to succumb to their insidious influence. When it is possible for people of mature racing experience to be inveigled into abandoning the results of their calculations and critical observations, for an extravagant nebulous rumour or whispered story, it is easy to understand how a large percentage of the masses can be swayed into throwing their money at the Tote, and creating inflated dividends for the benefit of the wily originators of the profitable scheme.

FAKERS PARTICULARLY ACTIVE.

Last Saturday these Tote-price fakers were particularly active and energetic, but it would appear that on this occasion their zeal to pile up the shakels overcame their customary discretion and the *modus operandi* was so much overdone in the last race, the Arab Consolation Plate, the utter absurdity of the situation was as plain as a pike-staff to the veriest racing bungler that ever honoured the Mahalaxmi Flats with his presence.

In this instance all caution and restraint were thrown to the winds, and the sensational stories, handed round about the hitherto unrevealed merits of Hurbia and Ghalib have brought a blush to the cheek of the redoubtable Munchausen himself. The handicapper's estimate of the real worth of these two ponies was treated absolutely as a negligible quantity, and by the way the money was showered upon them, the inference was irresistible, that they would establish a hurbia's lead from the rest of the field, and regale their respective partisans with a battle-royal down the straight, contesting every yard of the way for supremacy. That was the ideal which Dame Rumour had conjured up; the reality was that they were never in the hunt from the word "go."

THE HANDICAPPER'S ART.

That neither of the ponies showed up prominently in the race was probably due to the fortunes involved in ordinary racing, and no possible exception could possibly be taken to their running. The handicap was well thought out, and the weights most judiciously allotted. Ghalib might have won; Hurbia might have won; anything might have won. That is not the point.

The handicapper has proved himself to be an artist of exceptional ability in weight-making. The public know this. He discriminates by ounces and small pound doses, not by stones and hundred-weights, and his finished work when presented for discussion is an open sample of handicraft by which he stands or falls. He knows a thousand times better than the man in the street, the latent or revealed capabilities of horses which come up under his control, and in order to make his work as near perfection as possible, the horses have been classified into divisions representing comparative merit. Under such circumstances, when the public deliberates on an opinion of this value at a distance, suggesting the handicapper has taken away his senses by turning horse's loose in a race, the only conclusion to arrive at is, that outside agencies are at work willfully and dishonestly upsetting the balance of merit, so carefully arrived at by a proved expert, creating artificial Tote prices for a greedy selfish purpose. If in the days of the Bookmaker, the tactics of a certain class of "undesirables," as they were termed, were deemed to be worthy of serious consideration, *a fortiori*, the conduct of these unscrupulous tipsters is still more reprehensible in existing times, and the question should be looked into at once.

NO OVERSIGHT BY CLUB.

Our representative has been authoritatively informed that there has been no oversight on the part of the Turf Club's executive in the matter of framing the terms of the races for Arab horses landed on or since 1st July, of any particular year, and that the "open door" policy was intentionally instituted for the purpose of attracting horses of any calibre from other countries, whether they be griffins in the strict sense of the word or not. So long as this fact is generally known everything is all right, and

when the Arab importers realize the full significance of the Turf Club's procedure, it remains to be seen what action they will take to uphold the traditions of a very ancient racing rite.

POLO PONY MART.

From an economic or industrial standpoint the innovation cannot be too strongly condemned, as the attractive influence of the races strictly closed to the Arab griffin has hitherto proved of immense value to the polo pony market, in supplementing the demand for well-bred animals who, after trial, have been found to be just wanting in speed to blossom into successful racers, but with pace enough for an ordinary station-game polo pony.

A SPORTING NAWAB.

Nawab Najaf Ali Khan has very sportingly agreed to refrain from entering his two ponies Ben Hur and Anaz, in deference to the protest lodged by the Arab importing community, but as it is possible some one else may turn up next season with a few "flyers" from foreign race-courses, not so philanthropically disposed as Nawab Najaf Ali Khan, the Stewards will have to set their house in order, by reducing the new arrangement to a more practicable basis. As matters stand, "it won't gee."

THE RACING.

About the racing itself there was nothing particularly remarkable. Beyrut gave us a demonstration of how much better he can perform over a distance than in a sprint race by winning the Marine Lines Plate fairly comfortably in pretty good company.

In the Moderate Plate, in moderate company, with a moderate weight, he could do nothing over a six-furlong course at the Second Extra Shawent, who was well supported in the Marine Lines Plate, cut up so badly he had to be pulled up at the bend, indicating he had either gone lame or was not in a fit condition to race.

Maasal confirmed his excellent performance in the Elphinstone Plate, at the Second Extra by winning the Santa Cruz Plate in the splendid time 1 min. 6 sec. And great was the weeping and gnashing of teeth on the part of the *empresario* who were induced to drop him this time as a result of the seductive whispers already referred to.

Nasirabad ran a much improved pony by winning the Arab Consolation Plate with 7st. 11lb., to his previous essay in the Coorla Plate at the Third Extra. Being apparently a slow beginner the extra furlong suited him better. He came with a whirlwind rattle at the finish, and just got there in time by half a length. The Ghalib-Hurbia scare provided his lucky supporters with quite a haul of money.

THE SANDHURST PLATE.—Distance six furlongs.

(Division I.) 3 p.m.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For Arabs landed on or since 1st July, 1913. W. A. Penalties.—Winners: 7lbs. Allowance.—Ponies 14 hands and under, 7lbs.

Mr. A. Nanjee's BUTTERCUP, 8-7, Purtoosingh 1
Mr. Ahoob Baaker's CHASER, 8-8, Ferguson 2
Mr. Hussein Kadam's RISING DAWN, 8-11, Brown 3
Mr. Ali bin Talib's LONG SILK, 8-7, Duller 4

Also Ran:—Beelan (Fahad St. 11lb.), George V. (Pratt St. 10lb.), Huddai (Hill St. 7lb.), Battle (Luckman St. 8lb.), King Mat. (Abbas 7st. 9lb.), Khailan (Majeed 7st. 5lb.), Good Star (Kaikoshroo 7st. 5lb.).

The Race:—Chaser and Khailan led the way from Rising Dawn, Long Silk and Huddai. At the distance it appeared to be Chaser's race, but Buttercup coming along with a strong late run ran through the field and won by 1 length—1½ lengths, 2nd and 3rd—3 length 3rd and 4th.

Time.—1 min. 24 4/5 sec.
Total Investments.—Win 7000. Place 9-70.
Dividend Paid.—Win Rs. 148. Places Rs. 39—21—19/8.

THE SANDHURST PLATE.—Distance six furlongs.

(Division II.) 3-30 p.m.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For Arabs landed on or since 1st July, 1913. W. A. Penalties.—Winners: 7lbs. Allowance.—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4lbs.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's WHITE SILK, 7-9, Duller 1
Mr. Elia Abdool Noor's Gulberga, 7-11, Zammil 2
Mr. Khatibin Amir's NAINAVA, 8-6, Brown 3

Mr. Fahad Khader's FALEH KHAN, 7-5, Kaikoshroo 4
Also Ran:—Burgee (Majeed St. 11lb.), Golden Gate (Abdulla St. 7lb.), Aromatic (Native St. 3lb.), Timor (Fahad St. 3lb.), Naji (McGlone 7st. 9lb.), Naxel Pasha (Native 7st. 5lb.), Navigator (7st. 5lb.), Balkan Prince (Purtosingh 7st. 10lb.).

The Race:—Owing to Navigator's fractiousness the field was unsteadied at the gate, and a poor start was the result. Nainava, White Silk and Naji were first away. At the bend White Silk went to the front and Gulberga ran up to the leaders. White Silk won comfortably by 2 lengths—3 lengths, 2nd and 3rd—2½ lengths, 3rd and 4th.

Time.—1 min. 24 sec.
Total Investments.—Win 10,000. Place 12,980.
Dividends Paid.—Win Rs. 34. Places Rs. 12/8, 17/8—12.

A MAIDEN ARAB PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Maiden Arabs.

Messrs. M. Goudass and N. Mathuradas's THABASHIR, 8-8, Pratt 1
Mr. N. B. Sorabje's ALWAR, 7-8, McGlone 2
Mr. Esmail Gussoo's AJMER, 9-12, Taylor 3

Mr. Naji Syed Rashid's RASHID PASHA, 8, Majeed 4
Also Ran:—Jor. Chet. (Hill 9st. 8lb.), Black Fish (Duller 9st.), Kamil (Native 11lb.), Makbul (Fahad St. 5lb.), Moonif (Zammil St. 5lb.), Mulberry

(Brown St. 2lb.), Farash (Native 7st. 13lb.), President (Eul St. 8lb.), Mactavuz (7st. 6lb.), Berlin Girl (Kaikoshroo 7st.).

The Race:—From a level start Berlin Girl was quickest away with Mootavuz, Mulberry and Alwar next. After going a furlong the field was spread out in Indian file. At the three furlongs Alwar was leading with Mulberry second. Thabashir and Ajmer, who were apparently waiting on each other commenced to move up, and in the straight challenged Alwar. After a good race home Thabashir got the better of Alwar, the weight proving too much for Ajmer. Won by 1 length, 3 lengths, 2nd and 3rd, Head 3rd and 4th.

Time.—1 min. 55 3/5 sec.
Total Investments.—Win 10,440. Place 12,520.
Dividends Paid.—Win Rs. 46. Places Rs. 18/8—21—51/8.

THE MARINE LINES PLATE.—Distance about 9 furlongs.

4-10 p.m.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 1st Division.

Mr. A. A. Mahomed's BEYRUT, 8-11, Zammil 1

Mr. Ali bin Talib's MONEY GOLD, 7-12, Brown 2

Mr. Ali bin Talib's GOWAHAJMER, 7-12, Duller 3

Mr. Dara Cowasji's TERROR, 8-2, Bowley 4

Also Ran:—Sunspot (Abbas St. 3lb.), Shawent (Purtosingh 7st. 7lb.).

The Race:—The order at the start Shawent, Sunspot, Money Gold, Beyrut Gowahajmer, Terror. At the six furlongs Sunspot drew up level with the leader, with Money Gold and Beyrut close up. At the half mile Shawent compounded, Money Gold taking the lead with Beyrut on his heels, Terror and Gowahajmer next. Down the straight Beyrut came away disposing of Money Gold easily winning by 3 lengths 1½ lengths, 2nd and 3rd—head, 3rd and 4th.

Time.—2 min. 7 sec.
Total Investments.—Win Rs. 12,850. Place 7,160.
Dividends Paid.—Win Rs. 98. Places Rs. 35-17.

THE LINGFIELD PLATE.—Distance five furlongs.

5 p.m.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.

Mr. L. K. Kapadia's LADY DOUGLAS, 9-3, Ferguson 1

Capt. R. Meynell's SILVER MEMORY, 7-2, McGlone 2

Mr. A. W. Eesa's SLY KISS, 8-12, Purtoosingh 3

Genl. Nawabzada O. Khan's MOLLY S, 9-5, Bowley 4

Also Ran:—Starborn (Pratt 9st. 7lb.), Lord Reay (Hill 9st. 2lb.), Lord Robert (Kaikoshroo St. 9lb.), Mr. Pedler (Brown St.).

The Race:—This was run on the five furlong "Straight." Sly Kiss appeared to be slightly ahead of Lady Douglas for the first part of the journey, with Silver Memory and Molly S. next. After going three furlongs Sly Kiss was done with, leaving Lady Douglas in the lead, which she maintained to the end. Won by 1½ lengths—head 2nd and 3rd—1½ lengths 3rd and 4th.

Time.—1 min. 1 3/5 sec.
Total Investments.—Win 12,440. Place 41,600.
Dividends Paid.—Win Rs. 50/8. Places Rs. 15/8-56/8-10.

THE SANTA CRUZ PLATE.—Distance five furlongs.

5-30 p.m.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 2nd Division.

Mr. A. J. D'Souza's MAASAL, 8-10, Eul 1

Genl. Nawabzada O. Khan's REAM, 8-11, Bowley 2

Mr. N. Beg Mahomed's CREDITOR, 7-13, Majeed 3

Mr. Yussuf bin Zaid's MAIDANIA, 7-10, Kaikoshroo 4

Also Ran:—Minerva (Hill 9st. 3lb.), Lord Roseberry (Duller St. 10lb.), Moonspot (Fahad St. 10lb.), Mat-hat-baig (Harrison St. 9lb.), Castaway (Brown St. 7lb.), Anaz (Ferguson St. 6lb.), Scorn (Pratt St. 3lb.), Salisbury (Purtosingh 7st. 7lb.).

The Race:—Creditor led out from Maasal and Ream, but Maasal soon passed him, and being driven along for all he was worth by Eul, maintained his advantage to the end, winning easily by 3 lengths—2 lengths, 2nd and 3rd—head 3rd and 4th.

Time.—1 min. 6 sec.
Total Investments.—Win 14,210. Place 12,070.
Dividends Paid.—Win Rs. 98. Places Rs. 42/8—56/8—58/8.

AN ARAB PONY CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 3rd Division.

Mr. Toogood's NASIRABAD, 7-11, McGlone 1

Mr. Rashid Dakeel's LOT, 8-2, Zammil 2

Messrs. A. R. Dakeel's and A. A. Mahomed's MULBERRY, 8-7, Brown 3

Capt. A. B. Egerton's LONGBOAT, 8-7, Kaikoshroo 4

Also Ran:—Small Diamond (Taylor 9st. 4lb.), Ghalib (Pratt St. 12lb.), Hurbia (Duller St. 11lb.), Mercy (Luckman St. 11lb.), Lord Satulata Tezah (Hill 8st. 9lb.), Agent (Bowley St. 8lb.), Flying Bird (Purtosingh 8st. 4lb.), Lucifer (Native St. 2lb.), Good Evening (Eul 7st. 12lb.), Little King (Majeed 7st. 11lb.), Malabar (Native 7st. 8lb.), Papa (Native 7st. 4lb.), Royalist (7st. 1lb.).

The Race:—Malabar, Papa and Flying Bird made the running for the first part of the journey, with Lot, Longboat and Castaway handy. At the distance Nasirabad came with a strong run and won by 1½ length—head 2nd and 3rd—½ length 3rd and 4th.

Time.—1 min. 23 2/5 sec.
Total Investments.—Win 14,630. Place 12,130.
Dividends Paid.—Win Rs. 346. Places Rs. 60—52/8—24/8.

TOLLYGUNGE STEEPLECHASES.

SECOND DAY'S MEETING.

A DAY FOR FAVOURITES.

(Specially written for "The Chronicle.")

Compared to the first day there was a marked decrease in the attendance. The fields all through the day were poor, not one of them providing eight starters. The favourite list of second favourites rolled home regularly, the finishers except in the sixth race being tame.

SECOND STEEPLECHASE.—Distance 2½ miles.
Col. Desraj's MOLLY D, 11-4, Capt. Kenworthy 1
Mr. Riverstone's TARTAN, 11-12, McNeil 2

Also Ran:—Ondle 7-7, Mr. Roddick 3
Col. Koe's LATE NIGHT, 12-9, Mr. Roddick 3

The Race:—Molly D took the lead, followed by Tartan and Ormley and Late Night last long way off. After the outside jump Ormley's stirrup leather broke and he took no further part in the race. Molly D led on and Tartan challenged in the flat, but she fully held her own and won by 2 lengths, a distance between 2nd and 3rd.

Time.—5 mins. 16 4/5 sec.
TOLLYGUNGE PLATE.—Distance 3 miles.
Capt. Astor's SIDBROOKE, 12-7, Mr. Hill 1

Mr. Walker's TOMMY DAW, 12-8, Mr. Roddick 2
Dr. Taylor's ACONA LAD, 9-0, McNeillage 3

Also Ran:—Sea Lad 10-4, Lady Leonard 9-0.
Betting:—5 to 1 Sidbrooke, 3 to 2 Tommy Daw, 9 to 2 Sea Lad, longer prices the rest.

Totalisators paid Rs. 23 for win, and 15 and 17 for places.

The Race:—To a good start Tommy Daw took the lead with Lady Leonard second, Sidbrooke third and the other two together. There was no change in the order when they went the first time round. Sea Lad then began falling off. After the Hughes' jump Lady Leonard also fell back. Tommy Daw was the first over the last jump but Sidbrooke challenged in the flat and won, all out, by 2 lengths, 25 lengths between second and third.

Time.—6 mins. 41 sec.
THUR STEEPLECHASE.—Distance 2½ miles.
Mr. Dorell's ALLTHORNE, 10-2, Northmore 1

Mr. Horne's DOLLY, 9-2, Mr. Roddick 2
Betting:—3 to 1 on Allthorne, four Dolly. Totalisators paid Rs. 12 for win.

The Race:—Allthorne led out at a merry pace and Dolly followed at a distance. After going once round, Dolly came down at the Gate's jump. Allthorne completed the course leisurely in 6 minutes 39 and 5½ seconds.

AMATEUR PONY STEEPLECHASE.—Distance 2½ miles.
Mr. Ever's NORTSHORE, 9-9, Owner 1
Dr. Taylor's ENCORE, 9-7, McNeillage 2

Mr. Arthur's CARPENTER, 11-9, Hayes 3
Also Ran:—Rosedale 11-6.
Betting:—5 to 4 on Northshore four Car Carpenter and Encore, tens Roseale.

Totalisators paid Rs. 18 for win and 12 and 16 for places.

The Race:—They all kept close together until five furlongs, from hence when Encore went to the front but was soon overhauled by Northshore who was the first over the last fence and won by 4 lengths, 8 lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time.—6 mins. 30 sec.
SUBURBAN PLATE.—Distance 2½ miles.
Capt. Kenworthy's SHOLTO, 12-9, Owner 1

Capt. Robertson's BETTY BIRK, 9-11, Mr. Evers 2
Mr. Thomas's BETTY BIRK, 9-11, Mr. Evers 3

Also Ran:—Lady Leonard.
Betting:—Two to one on Lady Birk, two Sholto, sixes Bright Metal, tens Lady Leonard.

Totalisators paid Rs. 24 for win, and 11 and 11 for places.

The Race:—Sholto led out from the very start and without making any mistake at the fences won from Betty Birk despite a hot challenge from the latter by a length, 15 lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time.—5 mins. and 17 sec.
KIOSK PLATE, Division 1.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. Aie's FORGET ME NOT, 7-11, Mags 1

Messrs. Pugh and Patterson's SITA, 9-12, Hardy 2
Mr. Scott's UPGUARDS, 8-4, Mr. Evers 3

Also Ran:—Aqueduct 8-1, Convent Girl 7-12.
Betting:—5 to 1 Upguards, two Forget Me Not, 5 to 2 Sita, longer prices the rest.

Totalisators paid Rs. 32 for win and 16 and 17 for places.

The Race:—Convent Girl led with Aqueduct and Upguard next then Forget Me Not and Sita. Two furlongs from the end the leaders dropped back and a good race ensued, in which Forget Me Not just managed to bear Sita by a neck. Upguards came third a short head behind.

Time.—1 min. and 16 2/5ths sec.
KIOSK PLATE, Division 2.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. Evers' MIDSAND, 8-13, Owner 1

Mr. Norton's LITTLE SCOT, 8-9, Williams 2
Mr. Bates' DON URBANO, 8-2, Southall 3

Also Ran:—Bellow 8-9, King Avondale 8-5, Maxima 8-4.
Betting:—Two Midsand, seven Bellow, eight Little Scot, five Maxima, longer prices the rest.

Totalisators paid Rs. 38 for win, and 20, 35 and 50 for places.

The Race:—The start was a good one Bellow leading out from Maxima then Little Scot, King Avondale, Midsand and Don Urbano last. After three furlongs the King dropped off and Midsand went up and stalling off a vigorous challenge from Little Scot, won comfortably by one and a quarter lengths. Don Urbano came with a rush and beat Bellow by a head for third place.

Time.—1 min. and 17 2/5ths sec.

BALLOON ASCENT IN RANGOON.

AERONAUT'S SUCCESSFUL PERFORMANCE.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Jan. 11.
Mr. F. W. Eadon, a pupil of Captain Price, balloonist, who a fortnight ago made a successful ascent and descent, went up again last evening from the compound of St. Paul's High School.

He claims the balloon to have ascended eight thousand feet. The balloon soared a distance of two miles towards the north near the Shwe Dagon Pagoda.

Mr. Eadon successfully descended in a parachute on to one of the electric posts in the Jubilee Hall without any damage being caused to either the parachutist or the balloon, which landed some distance away.

By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel H. Lowther and the officers the Band of the 25th Russell's Infy will play the following selection of music at the Esplanade Band Stand on Wednesday 11th January 1914 under the direction of Mr. B. K. Fakirchand Band Master.

Programme start from 5-45 to 7-45 p.m.
March—Primrose (New) S. Tuilli.
Overture—William Tell G. Rossini.
Waltz—Jennesse Dore Waldtrout.
Selection—The Quaker Girl L. Monckton.
Capriccio Espanol—Moraima Espinosa.
Two Steps—The Glen Eyre Band.
Selection—The Count of Luxembourg F. Lehar.
Two Dances—Hungarian (5 & 6). J. Brahms.
God Save the King Emperor.

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BOXING.

SHERWOOD FORESTERS' TOURNAMENT.

THE FINALS.

There were very few empty seats in the enclosure on Saturday night, amongst the spectators being a sporting member of the gentler sex, when the Tournament came to a close, the first half of the programme including the semi-finals and the second the finals. From the point of view of entries and attendances, the affair has been a greater success than the previous one held by the Sherwoods, and the satisfactory financial balance should encourage them to further stimulate a great sport. A great deal has fallen to Lieut. Sherbrooke, and the excellence of all the arrangements, with stage and lighting which never gave any trouble, is to his credit. He also took over half of the refereeing and though too strict at first had little to be blamed for on the last night, as it must be remembered that decisions are more in the Judge's hands than the referee; who can only give a casting vote and has only one course if the Judges agree. The other half of the work went to Capt. Hodgson, who is well-known in this capacity. Much depends upon the mood of the man in charge, and may be he was put in a bad one by the boxers, and possibly the excited outbursts of occupants of back seats too. Anyhow, his interpretation of the rules was far too strict, insisting on boxers standing up to it instead of keeping close. The failure of English boxers when pitted against Americans is generally attributed to their inability to in-girth and their adherence to the orthodox erect style and belief, almost exclusively, in the old straight left. There is good reason, with the opportunities they get and the outdoor life they lead, to look to the Army to help in upholding the prestige of the Old Country, but they will never get past a certain stage as long as the present mode of attack is enforced by referees.

It is unfortunate that on such an important night one should have to report three decisions which could not meet with the approval of the majority of keen followers. How Paul could be entitled to the verdict over Stirling is hard to understand. Even if the former was credited with having made up in the third for what he lost in the first two, the latter part of the extra round was all the seaman's. Again with the finals of both Regimental Championships. In one Dunkerley showed far superior judgment than Dove, pressed him all the time and was safely ahead on the first two rounds. Dove, a recent discovery as a recruit, is a hard hitter who will do better when taught to use his left more, as he missed a large percentage of his very right swings; which he only landed when his opponent was tiring at the end. This also applies to Haywood who had a deal to put up with till the last round. Clarke set such a hot pace that he naturally tired and lost some, not all, of his lead in points.

It was unfortunate that the chief event, a ten-rounder between Deputy Inspector Melville and Lieut. Miles should fall through, and the one substituted between Inches and Banks lasted only two rounds; Banks damaging his thumb. Real business was meant and Inches was having the better of it. The other contest went the full four rounds, Mann decisively outpointing a bigger opponent in Downman, getting through his guard well and introducing a variety of punches which puzzled the other. The blows had less effect than they would have had if his man had been of his size, as he had to reach too far.

After getting through to the final of the Open 10st. and 10st. 7lbs. Paul was very unlucky to damage his thumb and swell his hands so much that he could not come up for the finals; which curtailed the programme. It was only in an extra round that he showed a very slight superiority to Mann and was lucky indeed to get a decision over Stirling, though he lasted wonderfully well after his previous hurt. Through this meant, Garden and Fisher getting W. Os. in the finals in those classes respectively. Paul would probably have beaten the former, but not the latter. Fisher with his foot-work, feints and sudden changes of blows was the best class boxer here and beat Mann decisively bigger than himself. To give reach and weight to a man of Miles's ability is no small task, but he proved equal to it and was generally the aggressor.

In the Open 9st., Randall found too hard a hitter in McGinn, and his only chance was to dash in with a quick left and remain close. This did not agree with the referee's way of thinking, and, when, warned three times for holding, Randall promptly took his gloves off in the last round.

At the close Col. Marshall distributed the prizes and, as remarked, this concludes four nights' boxing of a nature likely to encourage the Sherwoods to further efforts.

Following are full details:—

OPEN TO ALL INDIA.—10st. 7lbs. (Semi-final).

PTE. PAUL (2nd Dorsets) v. PTE. MANN (Norfolks). No damage done in the first, Paul pressing and Mann dashing in occasionally, then smothering. In the next Mann landed some good lefts, Paul unable to get home owing to the safe cover; the latter came down from a push. The third saw Paul rush, but he could do no damage, Mann eventually rather the fresher and jabbing the stronger man away. Through forcing Mann to cover, Paul got an extra round. They opened very fast, Paul scoring, but then he tired and Mann, drawing claret, got a bit back. Paul won.

PTE. FISHER (Camorons) v. LCE-CORP. MILES (K. S. L. I.). A quiet round, Fisher leading with left though a shorter reach. Miles dashed in at times, Fisher ducking. The second saw Fisher again press, using his right more, and a hard left with right follow had Miles guessing for a time. Heavy ones in the third, Fisher getting in with his left with right mainly to body. Fisher won.

REGIMENTAL CHAMPIONSHIP, 10st. (Semi-final).

PTE. CLARKE v. BDM. MALONEY. With a

longer reach, Clarke opened with a heavy right, Maloney fought back well, but Clarke shook him up badly later. No. 2 saw Clarke use his left effectively, Maloney landing some heavy ones, but persistently tiring. In the third Maloney stood punishment wonderfully well and tried hard for a K. O., but reach was against him and Clarke won on points.

PTE. CROWSON v. PTE. HAYWOOD. Crowson more aggressive with a quick left and more style, but Haywood was the stronger and fought him off. The next saw Haywood's blows tell down and a snappy right jolt sent Crowson down. He rose groggy to fall again, and was on his knees again when time was called. Coming up dazed for the third and was a chopping block, Haywood sportingly letting him off light till the referee stopped it.

OPEN TO ALL INDIA.—9st. (Semi-final). LCE-CORP. JOHNS (Sherwoods) v. PTE. RANDALL (Norfolks). Johns had the reach and pressed, but Randall did more actual leading and got in well with a good straight left. In the next Randall wisely kept close, Johns getting home well near the end; too much holding. Johns had more of a say in the third, Randall covering and leaning too much for the fight to be attractive. Randall won.

PTE. HALLIDAY (Norfolks) v. PTE. MCGINN (7th D. G.s.). Halliday would not fight, smothering all the time, not effectively on occasion, McGinn could have put him through the ropes, but let him off. At little better the next, McGinn getting home a heavy right and several to the body. Halliday stood up more to it, but McGinn scored decisively and will do well to use his left more.

OPEN TO ALL INDIA.—10st. (Semi-final). SROKER PRINN (H. M. S. Polaris) v. PTE. GARDEN (2nd Camorons). Garden had a big pull in size and set the pace, Prinn down twice, but up at once. In rushing, Garden dived head-first through the ropes off the stage. Prinn went in more and did better in the second, but his right swings were about a foot short. The third more lively, Garden going down for a second then cutting Prinn over the eye, the latter too wild and Garden too big for him. Garden won.

PTE. PAUL (2nd Dorsets) v. LEADING SEAMAN STIRLING (H. M. S. Swiftsure). Stirling kept after his man all the time, drew claret and had the round easily. Paul went in more, but though twice getting Stirling on the run could claim no advantage in the second. The third was fast. Paul rushing and landing rights which staggered Stirling. The latter then recovering had quite his share of the last part and an extra round was ordered. After opening quietly Stirling then went in with his left, and had it on points; but the Judges thought otherwise. Paul won.

5 ROUND CONTEST.

PTE. INCHES (Camorons) v. DR. BANKS (Norfolks). Banks is a left-hander and swung that glove hard for the body, Inches content to exchange his right to the jaw and with a good left took the round. In the second there were more very heavy exchanges. Banks hurt his thumb and Inches stood off. The former decided to fight on, but had to give in at the end of the round.

REGIMENTAL CHAMPIONSHIP

9st. (Final)

LCE-CORP. DUNKERLEY v. PTE. DOVE. Dunkerley was the bigger and set the pace, but his guard was not very effective, and Dove got home some good ones, scoring a knockdown. Dove was the wilder and Dunkerley had a margin. The second was similar without much damage done. Bringing his left into play, Dove had full his share of the third, with Dunkerley doing the pressing, and, with a good right follow getting home was declared to have made up for the first two rounds.

OPEN TO ALL INDIA.—10st. 7lbs. (Final). PTE. PAUL (2nd Dorsets) v. PTE. FISHER (Camorons). Paul having sprained his thumb and his hand being too swollen, had to give Fisher a W. O.

REGIMENTAL CHAMPIONSHIP.—10st. (Final).

PTE. CLARKE v. PTE. HAYWOOD. Clarke shot his left in smartly and with a right follow took the first. A slightly longer reach stood Clarke in good stead and he again had the better of it. There was very little variety about it. In the third Haywood set the pace too late, being the stronger, but as it was he piled on a number at the end and got the verdict.

OPEN TO ALL INDIA.—9st. (Final). PTE. RANDALL (Norfolks) v. PTE. MCGINN (7th D. G.s.). Randall mostly on the retreat and covering, he being the taller and McGinn the stronger. McGinn went down several and got in smartly with his left, but McGinn rushing forced him to hold. In the third, Randall was three times warned for holding, which he could not very well help, getting a hot time of it and rushed round, and took his gloves off. McGinn won.

FOUR ROUND CONTEST.

PTE. DOWNMAN (Sherwoods), Winner Welter Weight 6th Division v. PTE. MANN (Norfolks), Runner-up Light Weight, 6th Division. Downman was the bigger, but Mann much quicker with a nice left follow occasionally by a right. Though in the second round his bigger opponent forced him to cover, Mann continued to score with his left and avoid punishment. In the third again Mann always just got there first, Downman keeping at him all the same. Mann got some good rights home in the last, but they did not appear to have much effect on Downman who, however, lost by a substantial margin.

The prizes were then presented by Colonel Marshall, after a few words of thanks to the various officials and the Naval members who so materially assisted.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL BUDGET.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji has given notice of his intention to move the following amendment in course of the debate on the Municipal Budget which will commence to-day:—

"That the Budget Estimate in respect of expenditure for the year 1914-15 in connection with the items of education be adopted at Rs. 88,165, the Standing Committee's Estimates being increased by Rs. 385, to meet the salary of an additional Record Clerk asked for by the School Committee."

CRICKET AT KANDY.

AUSTRALIANS V. UP-COUNTRY XI.

AUSTRALIANS WIN BY AN INNINGS AND 82 RUNS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KANDY, Jan. 10.

The Australians met the up-country planters, at Kandy yesterday. The weather was unfavourable only 160 minutes' play being possible. The up-country batting first scored 100 the principal scorers being Farquharson (Captain) an (Etionian) 21, Nailer (old Bedford) 19, May (Cambridge) 12, P. Docker, took 5 wickets for 35 runs and Cameron 2 for 12. The visitors scored 70 runs for three wickets in thirty minutes by dashing cricket. Elsworth (37) and Minnett (26) were the principal scorers.

LATER.

The Australians beat the up-country team by an innings and 82 runs. The visitors totalled 321 runs in their first innings, Waddy batting faultlessly for 127. Elsworth hit brilliantly 78 runs and C. Docker 37. Halkett, an old Reptonian secured 5 wickets for 37 runs. The up-country team were all out for 139 runs in their second innings. Clarke, an old Cliftonian scored 37, R. Martin 32, and Farquharson 30. Cameron secured 5 wickets for 30 runs.

The Visitor's play the. The Ceylonese—the rubber match on Monday and Tuesday.

BOMBAY HUNT.

AN HOUR'S RUN.

The meet yesterday was at Sahar village where a field of over fifty met the Master, which included five ladies.

As usual the field had a long time to wait for it to get sufficiently light, which nowadays is not until shortly before seven.

Taking the pack off to draw, the Master went to the far side of the village where a pack was soon put up, and set off across the Bomanwadi Valley towards the hills.

The pack were quickly away and well together as usual. We followed them over good going as far as the Bapmilla, where a short check occurred, but hounds took up the scent again in the khet beyond and skirting this to the right, we saw the hounds in full cry across the open country towards the backwater, over the lumpy ground at first, and flatter as we descended. The pack took the backwater, at a very stony place and up through the quarry and stony hill beyond, which let us on to the road. Here again we got a good view of the pack, hunting very evenly across the paddy fields until they came to the pipe. The Jack had evidently not felt equal to surmounting the obstacle which was well above ground at this point, but took a course parallel to it for quite a mile, and evidently had pressed passed the only way over it. Hounds threw up a hundred yards beyond, in some cover, of which the jack took advantage to double back and cross the pipe. The pack was soon on to him again, and hustled him over the flat to the round hill or spur of the Horse Shoe Valley range. Taking his way over with the pack in hot pursuit, he hesitated to break from the far side, and part of the field getting round, headed him back, which gave the pack some trouble in following his scent through the thick verdure.

Pushing him over the hill, and round the north side, just where a portion of the field thinking him gone away on the other side were making their way back, which was just timed to head the jack back to the hill again. Uncertain whether to make for the higher hills or go back, he skirted the base of the hill, all the way round. On the far side he was viewed, stealing along at a very slow pace, and when he was well away, a hullo brought the huntsman and the pack. He again tried to get back to the hill but being foiled made for the Horse Shoe Valley up the well known pass, and making the usual left turn took us up the valley. Before we had gone half up he was run seen to make far cover in a cactus bush. Hounds overswep the scent, but coming back crashed into the bush and after a noisy scuffle put an end to him, after a run of just two minutes short of an hour.

The brush was presented to Mrs. W. L. Graham who was a regular attendant previous to her going home in 1912, and also in Karachi during the five years Mr. W. L. Graham was Master, and hunted the pack which he inaugurated, now alas! no more, since it lost his able management.

Well satisfied with the morning's sport, the field scattered on their way back, for but few accompany the pack back to kennels. The meet on Tuesday will be at the Cross Roads (Melon Ground).

THE LATE MR. NANU NARAYEN KOTHARE.

A condolence meeting of the Pathare Prabhu Relief Fund was held yesterday in memory of the late Mr. N. N. Kothare, who was a founder and a long-standing trustee of the Fund. Surg. Lieut. Col. K. R. Kirtikar, I.M.S. (Retired), as President of the institution, referred in feeling terms to the sad loss sustained by the Fund and the Prabhu community by the death of Mr. Kothare. Mr. Anandao Harishankar moved and Dr. G. B. Prabhakar seconded a resolution placing on record the services to the Fund rendered by Mr. Kothare ever since its commencement 27 years ago. The President announced a gift to the Fund of Rs. 1,000 made by Mrs. Manakbai Nanu N. Kothare in memory of her deceased husband.

Mrs. Manakbai has similarly immortalized her husband's name by contributing the sum of Rs. 500 to the scholarship fund of the Pathare Prabhu Social Samaj.

GOLF.

THE MACDONALD CUP.

WON BY HARGREAVES.

T. N. Begbie (scr.) and E. Hargreaves (scr.) met in the final round of the competition for the Macdonald Cup on Sunday morning which was played over two rounds of the nine holes of the local course. In qualifying for the final Begbie had an easy passage as he won both his preliminary matches with great ease. In the first round he defeated Hollinghurst who received two strokes by 5 up and 4, and in the second round although giving Johnson four strokes on nine holes he won by 5 up and 3. Hargreaves on the contrary had to work extremely hard to get into the final as in both of his preliminary matches the first meeting ended in a tie, but he eventually disposed of Kedson, who received two strokes by 3 and 1 and Russ who also received two strokes by 4 and 3. The final proved to be a closely fought-out match, as although Hargreaves held the lead all the way through the game and stood 3 up and 4 to play, Begbie got level with him on the 17th green when he holed a fine putt for a win. Having made such an excellent recovery the odds were that he would win the match but he drove into the screen going to the last hole and this lost him the match. At the end of the first nine holes Hargreaves stood 2 up, largely due to Begbie's weakness on the green as he had two or three fairly easy putts for a win or a half which he failed to hole. Each won holes in the first part of the second round. Hargreaves stood 3 up and 4 to play. With two five shots Begbie was close to the hole in two at the 15th and won. Another win for the same player on the 16th made Hargreaves 1 up and 2 to play. On the 17th green Begbie had a long putt to square the match which he successfully accomplished. Going to the last hole all square Begbie drove into the screen and Hargreaves got in a fairly good drive. His settled the matter as Hargreaves holed out in five and won a good game by 1 up.

RESULTS.

FIRST ROUND.

J. N. Begbie, scr. beat F. Hollinghurst—3 by 5 and 6.
G. A. Johnson—4 beat Longbottom—4 by 1 up.
E. Hargreaves scr. beat F. Kedson by 3 and 1 after a tie.
C. G. Russ—2 beat G. G. Combs, scr. by 3 and 2.

SECOND ROUND.

T. N. Begbie, scr. beat G. A. Johnson—5 by 5 and 3.
E. Hargreaves, scr. beat C. A. Russ—2 by 4 and 3 after a tie.

FINAL ROUND.

G. Hargreaves, scr. beat T. N. Begbie, scr. by 1 up.

SPORTING FIXTURES.

SEASON'S MEETINGS.

Tollygunge Steeplechases, Jan. 10.
Bombay Fourth Extra, Jan. 10.
Sialkote Winter Races, Jan. 13 and 15.
Bombay Open, during Bombay Race Week.
Calcutta Second Meeting, Jan. 17, 24 and 30.
Bombay Fifth Extra Meeting, Jan. 17.
Bombay Sixth Extra Meeting, Jan. 24.
Lucknow Spring Meeting, Jan. 29, 31, and Feb. 2.
Bombay Seventh Extra Meeting, Jan. 31.
Gorakhpore Spring Races, Feb. 4 and 6.
Calcutta Fifth Extra Meeting, Feb. 7.
Bombay Tenth Extra Meeting, Feb. 7.
Bombay Races, Feb. 11, 18, 21 and 25.
Jabalpore Spring Races, Feb. 12 and 14.
Calcutta Sixth Extra Meeting, Feb. 14.
Bareilly Spring Meeting, Feb. 17, 19 and 23.
Indian Cavalry Races, Delhi, Feb. 20.
Calcutta Seventh Extra Meeting, Feb. 21.
Kathiawar Races, Feb. 24, 26 and 28.
Meerut Spring Meeting, Feb. 28, Mar. 3 and 5.
Calcutta Eighth Extra Meeting, Feb. 28.
Bombay Eleventh Extra Meeting, March 7.
Ambala Spring Meeting, March 12, 14 and 16.
Rawalpindi Spring Meeting, March 24, 26 and 28.

POLO TOURNAMENTS.

15th Hussars Silver Cup, Lucknow, during C. S. Cup Meeting.
Indian Cavalry, Delhi, begins February 11.
Bombay Open, during Bombay Race Week.
Cooper Allen Cup, Cawnpore, begins February 21.
Inter-regimental Cup, Meerut, begins March 2.
Subalterns, Meerut, during Race Week.
Murree Brewery Cup, Rawalpindi, during Race Week.
HORSE SHOWS.
Bombay, begins after N. C. Polo Tournament, February 19.
United Provinces, Meerut, during Race Week.
Great Northern, Rawalpindi, during Race Week.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

The Students' Brotherhood opened its sessions yesterday when Mr. J. J. Vimaladali solicitor, delivered the opening address in the Hall of the Prarthana Mandir, Mr. B. G. Horniman presided.
Mr. Vimaladali at the outset congratulated those members of the Brotherhood who had successfully gone through their University examinations last year and wished them more success in future. The speaker then in his usual eloquent manner, dilated upon the evils of divorcing religion from secular life and impressed upon the audience the need of bringing into play the two cardinal principles of religion, viz., love and devotion, in every day life.
The programme of lectures for this session has not yet been finally arranged, but the weekly Senior Class will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Scott and Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan on Sundays.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

An 'At Home' of members and their friends will be held this afternoon at the Society's Rooms at 6, Apollo Street, at 6 p.m. when a large number of specimens recently received in connection with the Mammal Survey of India, Burma and Ceylon will be on exhibition.

LAWN TENNIS IN INDIA.

NEED OF CENTRAL CONTROL.

POPULARITY WITH INDIANS

To THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE." SIR,—I hope you will grant me a little space to publish these few lines in a corner of your valuable paper:—
As the Tennis season is now in full swing and players are doing all they can to get into form for the different Tennis Tournaments all over the country, a few remarks on our local Tennis affairs will not be uninteresting to those who have the welfare of the game at heart.

In an article I wrote last year, I had pointed out that we ought to have in India an Association, called the Lawn Tennis Association of India. The headquarters of this Association should be at Delhi. This Association should correspond to what they have in England, called the Lawn Tennis Association of England. All the important clubs in India should be affiliated to this Association, that is, they should pay annually a small fee and agree to conform to the laws and rules of this Association. A number of tournaments should be held all over the country under the auspices of this Association. At present, no doubt, tournaments are played in different parts of India but there is no sort of central control. They are at random, with the result, that one tournament clashes with another, and a player does not know which tournament to join. He finds that if he goes to one tournament, he cannot play in another, in which he is just as keen to join. A Lawn Tennis Association would remedy these matters. It would be a sort of central body arranging the dates in such a manner, that the important tournaments would be played in regular sequence, starting in one end of the country and ending in another, so that the young enthusiast would be travelling from one place to another, playing incidentally all the sights of the neighbourhood. This is exactly what happens in England. These tournaments form a sort of congenial meeting to the enthusiasts of this sport. It is remarkable what an impetus they give to this game. One season of this sort of touring improves the form of the players a good deal.

It has been urged by some people that Indians are not sufficiently enthusiastic over Tennis to travel long distances to play in Tennis Tournaments. But those days are past when it used to be so. Nowadays amongst the students, it is a common topic as to what they should do to get some really decent tennis. They would only be too glad to play in a few good tournaments, if they follow quickly one after another. And besides there are a fair number of young men of means who would only be too glad to avail themselves of such an opportunity if it presented itself. By playing in these tournaments they get the experience which is such a great asset to a really good player.

Tennis is becoming more and more popular all over the world. In India, its popularity can be judged by the number of new clubs which are being formed all over the country. Formerly the Englishmen were alone considered to be the sportsmen of India. Nowadays you see the Indians, going in for sport everywhere and holding championship honours. The popularity of tennis has been such of late in England, that the tennis "half-blue" at Cambridge has been converted into a full-blue. If you travel anywhere in India now, you will find tennis courts with the usual devotees of the game. Does this not show now, that it is high time that the tennis tournaments were properly organised?

I think the Bombay Gymkhana has been the first and foremost in all these matters. One has only to remember Mr. Stilleman, has done for cricket. It nearly succeeded in asking the Australian Team to pay a visit to Bombay to play our cricketers. I am sure somebody else could take up tennis in hand and make a representation to the foremost gymkhana in India like the Calcutta, Madras, Lahore, Allahabad, and Karachi gymkhana to send representatives to discuss this matter. It is also of great importance to have the All-India Lawn Tennis Championship meeting at Delhi, the present capital of India, instead of Allahabad.

In order to stimulate the interest for tennis still further, visits from some well known players at Home would be very useful. When I was in England about 3 years back, I had a talk with Mr. C. P. Dixon, the well-known English International and Mr. S. N. Doust, the famous Australian lawn tennis player and sprinter. Both of them told me that they would be only too glad to make a tour in India, if all their expenses were paid. Here is a splendid chance for some wealthy sportsman on this side of India. I say this because Bombay has always taken a lead in these matters.

Now, as regards the Western India Championship, it would be a good thing if Mixed Doubles were added to the list of events. For an important Championship like Western India, a few additional events like the Mixed Doubles and Ladies Singles, would make a great deal of difference. In most of the Northern India Championships, these events are present in the programme. At Allahabad, where they are very enterprising, they have got handicap events as well. We have now in Bombay, some very good Indian lady players who would only be too glad to join in Mixed Doubles and Ladies' Singles, if these events were decided on. I sincerely hope the Bombay Gymkhana authorities will seriously consider my proposals because they are of the utmost and far-reaching importance to the Indians.

(Dr.) A. H. FYZEE,

M. R. C. S., L.R.C.P.,

Chief Medical Officer,

CAMBAY.

Cambay, Jan. 9.

PRIZE-GIVING AT RUSTOMPURA.

H. H. THE MAHARANI OF BARODA SHOOT A PANTHER.

On the 3rd inst., H. H. The Maharani of Baroda with Prince Dharyasirao, Dada Sahab Gaekwad, Shamrao Gaekwad, Ajit Rao Gaekwad, and Mr. Shirgaoker, Private Secretary proceeded to Rustompura a colony established by Sirdar Bomanji Ardeshir Dalal near Bahadrapore on the Dabhoi Line and was his guest for about three days. Refreshments are provided by Sirdar Dalal at the Bahadrapore Station on the inward and return journey. Sirdar Dalal had gaily decorated his bungalow where H. H. The Maharani was put up and beautiful arches were erected on the high road with flags and bunting extending over more than thousand yards on the route. Fire works and illuminations were also displayed in Her Highness's honour. Her Highness performed the ceremony of prize distribution to the students of the Rustompura School when a band specially ordered from Baroda was in attendance.

Arrangements were made by Sirdar Dalal for shooting panther over an Area of about 15 miles from his estate. On the 5th inst., H. H. The Maharani went to the village Khandia which is about 6 miles from Rustompura and at about 3-30 p.m. seeing a panther in a bushy place took aim and fired twice wounding him. As the shot did not affect the animal in a vital part it staggered and ran away bleeding profusely from both sides. Sirdar Bomanji's Shikari immediately ran after the panther after the return of the party to the bungalow but on account of dusk setting in the search had to be deferred. Attempts are still made to trace the wounded animal. On the first day her Highness travelled by cart nearly 40 miles and the next day 30 miles and on the last day 22 miles in pursuit of the animal and returned to Rustompura late at night in the extreme cold prevalent during this season.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel The Hon'ble A. Hill Trevor Commanding.

Bombay January 10

8. Proficiency Class.—It is notified for information that a Proficiency Class will be started in the B.V.A. Headquarters from Thursday 15th inst. at 7 p.m. All N. C. Os. not in possession of Proficiency Certificates are kindly requested to attend. Members desirous of attending should submit their names to the Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery by 12th inst.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM Captain R.A. Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel The Hon'ble A. Hill Trevor Commanding.

Bombay Jan. 12

9. Duties.—Duties for the week ending 19th January 1914.

Orderly Officer 2nd Lieut. J. S. McCann.

Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. A. A. Spilling.

Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. K. D. M. Forbes.

10. Defence Light Manning.—The E. E. Coy. will parade on Apollo Bunder at 7 p.m. on Monday the 12th inst. and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

11. Enrolment.—The undermentioned having been enrolled is taken on the Strength of the Corps from 12th November 1913:—

No. 132 Sapper L. Sugden E. E. Company.

12. Leave.—The undermentioned is granted leave of absence for 6 months from 10th October 1913.

No. 134 Gunner Saunders W. No. 1 Company B.V.A.

13. Strength.—The undermentioned are struck off the Rolls of the Corps from to-day's date having left the country:—

No. 1415 Tpr A. L. Beare No. 1 Company.

No. 1473 Gunner S. F. Lewis No. 1 Company.

14. Regl. Committee.—There will be a Regimental Committee Meeting at B.V.A. Headquarters on the 16th inst. at 9 p.m.

15. Revolver Practice.—Tuesday 13th inst.; There will be Revolver Practice at 7-30 a.m. for officers on the Arsenal Revolver Range.

16. Parade.—Wednesday 14th inst.; Squad Drill and Rifle Exercises at 7 p.m. at Headquarters under Section Commanders.

Dress.—Plain clothes.

8.—Proficiency Class.—It is notified for information that a Proficiency Class will be started in the B.V.A. Headquarters from Thursday 15th inst. at 7 p.m.

All N. C. Os. not in possession of Proficiency Certificates are kindly requested to attend.

Members desirous of attending should submit their names to the Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery by 12th inst.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM Captain R.A. Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

MILL STRIKE AT MAZAGAON.

EMPLOYEES RESUME WORK.

The mill hands of the Emperor Edward Mill at Mazagon, numbering about 500 employees, struck work on New Year's Day for an all round increase in their salaries. They stubbornly refused to return to work unless the authorities redressed their grievances. The management after carefully going into the question requested the men to resume, promising to increase the rates in certain departments, but since the men demanded a general increase all round they did not return to work, and hence their salaries

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PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40.
Bombay Mill-owners' Association: Election of Chairman.
Bombay Natural History Society "at Home," 6.

TUESDAY, January 13.
Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club: "You Never Can Tell," Novelty Theatre, 9-20.
Meet, Bombay Hunt, Cross Roads (Melon Ground).

WEDNESDAY January 14.
Makar Sankranti, Hindu Holiday.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce: Last day of ballot for the election of Chairman, 10-30 to 4.

Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company Extraordinary General Meeting, 14 Humann, Street, 3-30.
Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club: "You Never Can Tell," Novelty Theatre, 9-20.
Bombay Branch of the Classical Association: Paper on "The Roman Satirists," by Mr. C. A. Vince, Town Hall, 6-30.

DAILY.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.
The Alcazar, Cinema de Luxe 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.
The Gaiety "La Scala" theatre 6-30 p.m. and 7-45 p.m.
Olympic Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45; 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 (S. T.).

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, Jan. 12, 1914.

DEFECTS OF THE PRESS LAW.

Though for the moment Mr. Surendranath Banerjee's resolution on the revision of the Press Act has been defeated, the discussion in the Imperial Council on Friday will not prove, we trust, altogether infructuous, even if it be only in the exposure of the weakness of the case which the Government, through Sir Reginald Craddock, was able to make out for keeping this restrictive measure on the statute book. It has, further, made clear the unanimity of educated Indian opinion regarding the necessity of revision, if not repeal, of an enactment which has passed under circumstances which have now completely changed. In urging an amendment of some of the provisions of the measure Mr. Banerjee dealt fully with the effects of the Act and the illusory nature of the "safeguards" promised by Government, and urged the removal of an "everlasting ban" upon

the Indian Press. Sir Reginald Craddock, spoke unconvincedly, confining himself to the technical legal aspects of the sections,—particularly section 12, chiefly complained of,—and declared that, though "very naturally Government would always desire to comply with the formalities prescribed by law, the construction to be placed upon the orders (Government's) complained of was a vital issue," and that "it was never intended to give the High Courts any powers other than those contained in section 4." Here we have again the old executive impatience of legal "formalities" and possible judicial "interference," and it seems hopeless to argue, on broad grounds, a vitally important question with a man who adopts this attitude. The Home Member quoted Sir Herbert Risley on the point of Government's reasons for providing a reference to a judicial decision, but did not, of course, quote the same authority's promise that "when we get a Press temperate in tone and honest in intention then it will be possible to repeal it (the Act)."

The substance and tenor of Sir Reginald's reply to Mr. Banerjee unfortunately clearly indicate the anxiety of the present Government to retain the Act, at all hazards, in spite of its acknowledged ambiguities, the opportunities it gives to the executive authorities for high-handed, action, the arbitrary powers it places in the hands of magistrates, who are ill-fitted in many instances to judge the merits of the cases that come before them, and the widespread opposition it has evoked throughout the country. From 1910 when the measure was placed on the statute-book, it has been a constant menace to the liberty of the Press in the country, while even the Government can hardly claim that its operation has been altogether free from serious hardship or injustice. No Government ought to keep on the statute book an act that has been so gravely indicted by the highest judicial authority in the country. In "The Comrade" case in the Calcutta High Court, the Chief Justice, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, described the wording of section 4 as being "as wide as human ingenuity could make it," and added, that it appeared "to embrace the whole range of varying degrees of assurance from certainty on the one side to the very limits of impossibility on the other." "It is difficult to see" said Sir Lawrence Jenkins "to what lengths the operation of the section might not possibly be extended by an ingenious mind." The Home Member does not appear to take the Chief Justice's judgment very seriously but contents himself with the expression of "a lively faith in the independence of our High Court Judges." Unfortunately, in this matter, the honour and liberty of the press does not lie in the hands of the High Court, but in those of executive officers, and magistrates acting under the direct orders of the Executive and the advice of the police. The independence of the High Court, with its limited powers under the Act, is ineffective to neutralise the effects of injudicious or misguided executive action, as was exemplified in the result of Mr. Mahomed Ali's application, in deciding which Sir Lawrence Jenkins emphatically declared that "the High Court's power of intervention is the narrowest of its functions" and limited to considering whether the applicant to it has discharged the almost hopeless task of establishing that his pamphlet does not contain words which fall within the all-comprehensive provisions of the Act.

Our own opinion is that the laws of the country, as they existed before this act was framed, were sufficient, for all the objects which the State can fairly desire, in exercising control over the press,—as was shown in numerous instances. No respectable journalist need object to the most stringent law which makes the press responsible and liable to punishment for endangering the safety of the State or impeding the maintenance of law and order, but we protest strongly against the continued existence of a law which is anticipatory in its operation and which leaves the press at the mercy of the Executive without adequate protection from the Courts. The safeguards which were so strongly urged by the Law Member of the Viceroy's Council, when the Act was under discussion, have been shown to be non-existent. In this matter the Government is, in a sense, on its honour. The Act was pressed upon the Council by Mr. Sinha on the ground that these safeguards provided against arbitrary action by the Executive. But they very obligation, which the Law Member declared it would be incumbent upon Government to observe, has been ignored and the High Court of Bengal has declared that the contradictory provisions of the Act render it powerless to intervene. It ought not to have been too much to ask that Government would at least rectify an admitted blunder which has made it possible for it to do exactly what it assured the Council it would not be able to do.

That the Law is actually drastic in its operation,—as we were promised it would not and could not be,—has been shown in several notable instances. An instructive case which throws considerable light on the working of the Act is that of "The Zamindar" of Lahore. In this case an order was passed by the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab declaring a certain article in "The Zamindar" to be seditious. The order further declared that the security deposited by "The Zamindar" Printing Press had been forfeited,—this meaning a loss of Rs. 2,000—; and a further security of Rs. 10,000, the maximum amount allowed under the Act, was demanded. The order was passed by the Lieutenant-Governor without any process in the Courts. Neither the editor nor the publishers were called upon to explain, and the first thing they heard about the Local Government's action was that the security had been forfeited and that the highest security, Rs. 10,000, was demanded. On Friday last a case was disposed of in the High Court of Bombay of even a more arbitrary character. In this case the publisher of "Dharna," a weekly periodical printed at Wai, expressly devoted to religious, philosophical and social topics, desired to move his press from Wai to Bombay. No security had been demanded from him at Wai, nor, so far as we are aware, was any complaint made as to the conduct of his magazine, which is of a non-political character. On going before the magistrate in Bombay, however, the latter refused to waive the security, and demanded a deposit of Rs. 1,000,—a fairly considerable sum, we need hardly say, to a man conducting a publication of this character. On appeal to the High Court Justices Heaton and Shah refused to intervene, stating that the magistrate was entitled to exercise his discretion. Thus, as in the case of the action of the Executive against "The Comrade," but on different grounds,—and it may be added more questionable grounds,—we find the High Court stating its powerlessness to interfere with the discretion of a magistrate. And the irony of it is that the magistrate has, apparently, little discretion at all in the matter, for the Government have laid down the lines on which they require magistrates to proceed in these matters. So we have a law, which leaves the Courts practically with no freedom at all to control or guide its administration. Such powers as are not entirely in the hands of the Executive, are practically in its control, because it tells the magistrate more or less what to do, and after he has done it there is apparently no power vested in the Superior Courts to say whether he has done rightly or not. This is a state of affairs which patently demands rectification, and, we cannot believe that Lord Hardinge, who found the Act on the statute book when he came to India, will care to leave it there in the same form, when he goes.

DAY BY DAY.

Their Excellencies' Engagements.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon have a comparatively light list of social engagements to get through during the present week. His Excellency will attend a meeting of Lodge "Imperial Brotherhood" at 7 p.m., on Wednesday and as already announced, a Purdah Party will be held at Government House at 5 p.m., on Thursday. On Friday the Governor and Lady Willingdon will attend the Masonic Ball and afterwards proceed to the Fancy Dress dance at the Admiral's House.

Mr. Gandhi's Restraint.

Mr. Gandhi has displayed his accustomed moderation and consideration by announcing his intention to do nothing to embarrass the Union Government during the great strike of European labour that has now broken out in South Africa. This is the third time that Mr. Gandhi and his colleagues have thus displayed a generous consideration which on the two previous occasions evoked little gratitude from General Botha and his fellow ministers. When one considers the immense use which the Indians could make of the present situation by renewing the march into the Transvaal and the Natal strike, one cannot fail to be impressed with the single-mindedness which enables them thus determined to fight their battle on their own ground with their own weapons, and without taking advantage of the adventitious aid which the present embarrassment of the Union authorities offers. We are glad to note, by the way, that Mr. Todd, the Manager of the Phoenix Company, whose overbearing and amazing treatment of Mr. West on the occasion of the latter's attempt to ascertain the facts concerning an alleged case of flogging, has been convicted and bound over to keep the peace. It was on account of the telegram reporting this incident, it will be remembered, that Mr. West was so grossly attacked in a certain journal, which described him and Mr. Ritch as being totally discredited.

A Libel on Bombay.

A local contemporary has become somewhat hysterical on the subject of street noises. We are told that "for some time past widespread dissatisfaction has been

felt with the failure of the police to cope with the intolerable nuisance created by drivers of taxi-cabs, by day and by night, in residential quarters of the city," and that, "unless drastic steps are taken Bombay will soon earn the reputation of being one of the noisiest cities in the world." These are wildly extravagant statements. The streets of Bombay are quiet compared to the appalling noises which nowadays make the thoroughfares of a European city,—such as London or Paris,—a pandemonium. The noise of motor horns in Bombay is as nothing compared with the never-ending,—night or day,—trumpetings of the Paris or London taxi, and we are as yet spared the thundering, nerve-shaking roar and rumble of the motor bus. There are no doubt drivers in Bombay who exceed the noise limit as well as the speed limit, but they are not, proportionately, more numerous here than elsewhere. Of course the unfortunate taxi-driver,—already over-terrorised by the police,—gets the brunt of it all; but he is no worse an offender than the average driver of a private car. We are quite prepared to sympathise with any reasonable attempt to lessen street noises, but as long as some people walk and others drive in motors and other vehicles, and some streets are in more popular use than others, street noises and other traffic annoyances will exist. Of course there may be, and, no doubt, are nuisances,—such as the sounding of horns at night on stationary cars,—which might be more effectually dealt with than they are. But little impression is likely to be made unless the matter is discussed in a calm and reasonable spirit,—or at any rate without going into actual hysterics.

A Browning Relic.

Lovers of Browning will be interested to learn that Mrs. Story ("James Cassidy") has decided to offer the poet's book-case, which had passed into the hands of an art-dealer, to the nation as an heirloom in a permanent resting-place in England. The book-case, which is a unique one planned and put together by Browning himself, is said to be "a veritable poem in oak stanzas," and was secured by Mrs. Story just as it was about to be taken across to America. She offers the bookcase at £250, and invites subscriptions towards this amount. In a private letter to a friend Mrs. Story writes: "I am wondering if the English in India and the Indians who know England and Browning would care to contribute to this end?" Those who may be interested are requested to communicate with Mrs. Story, Orchard House, Whitton Road, Twickenham, S.W. It may be added that Mrs. Story's action in the matter is purely disinterested and patriotic. It has been stated that the relic could be disposed of to American dealers for at least £2,000.

Prof. Kale's Book.

We have received a copy of "Indian Administration" by Professor C. G. Kale, M.A., of the Fergusson College, Poona. Mr. Kale discusses the problems of Indian administration in a vivid and popular style, and his work may be recommended to all who desire a handy book containing all important information on the subject. The development of the administration is traced at some length from the beginning and ample statistical and other information is made available to the reader. In the case of controversial matters dealt with in the book, Prof. Kale has fairly stated both the pros and cons, and has refrained from importing personal or dogmatic opinions. The chief merit of the book lies in its fairness, and we have no doubt that it will have the effect of stimulating the study of political and administrative matters.

Journalism in Egypt.

One of the demoralising effects of the Press law in Egypt has been the creation of a new type, the "funkey" journalist. Mr. K. Mikhail, who has just written an interesting pamphlet on the Press in Egypt, gives a significant instance. "A native paper" he writes, "recently wished to criticize some action of the Government. It published a column of the most servile flattery of Lord Kitchener, and at the end of the article expressed in a few lines the real object of the article. I cannot believe that such flattery is pleasant to Lord Kitchener or that it influences him in the least. Such a state of affairs will naturally cause moral defects, and Egypt will soon have a race of journalists rivaling the courtiers of the ex-Sultan of Turkey for sycophancy."

Daily Mortality Returns.

No case either of Small-pox or Cholera, but one attack and death from plague were reported in Bombay City, during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Saturday. The total mortality from all causes was 89 as compared with 79 of the corresponding period of 1912 and 105 of 1911. Out of a total of 1,880 rats caught by the Municipal rat-catchers on Friday last 32 were found to be plague infected. Mandevill alone accounted for not less than 10 of the lot.

PRABHADVI FAIR.

The Annual Prabhadvi Fair at Mahim will be held to-morrow and will continue till Monday.

TRANSVAAL STRIKE.

OTHER PROVINCES AFFECTED.

ATTEMPTS TO BLOW UP A TRAIN.

UNION TROOPS CALLED OUT.

LEADERS ARRESTED FOR SEDITION.

MR. GANDHI'S ATTITUDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 9.

The strike which yesterday had every appearance of a fiasco is to-day entering upon a new stage under the energetic direction of the Johannesburg Trades Federation.

There is every indication that it will spread throughout the Transvaal, the Orange Free State Province, and possibly Natal.

The extremists in Johannesburg are making fiery speeches, inciting waverers to strike.

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 9.

A ganger was discovered to-day with two sticks of dynamite and a detonator under the line between Witpoortje and Luipaards-vlei just before the arrival of the Zeerust train.

A proclamation issued to-day calls out the citizen defence force in the Transvaal. The Burgheers of several districts in the Orange Free State province have also been called out.

The situation in the Transvaal is described as growing worse, but mail-trains are still running. Hitherto men in the Cape Province have remained loyal.

ARREST OF LABOUR LEADERS.

ATTEMPTS TO DYNAMITE TRAINS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 9.

There have been two attempts to dynamite trains in the Transvaal. The engine of the Cape mail was damaged and the rails torn up, but nobody was hurt.

The Government have acted in the promptest manner and have arrested seven Labour leaders on a charge of seditious language.

An emergency meeting of the Federation of Trades at Johannesburg has demanded the release of the leaders, otherwise the Federation will proclaim a general strike forthwith.

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 10.

The leaders arrested are Messrs. Poutsma, Secretary, and Nield, Assistant Secretary of the Railwaymen's Society; Waterston, Secretary of the South Africa Labour Party, Glendon, Livingstone and Munro, strike orators, and Wade, Labour member of the Germiston Town Council.

The Witsbank collieries have closed down.

UNION REGIMENTS CALLED OUT.

POTCHESTROOM, Jan. 10.

Two mounted Union regiments marched out yesterday followed by two regiments of infantry. It is believed that their destination is Krugersdorp on the West Rand.

Members of the local rifle clubs have been warned to be in readiness. Arrangements were made for sappers to run the train conveying the Union regiments to the Rand, but these have been abandoned, the authorities being of opinion that it would be undesirable to employ Imperial troops at this stage.

The drivers of trains to Frederickstad and Welverdind refuse to convey police to the Rand.

FAMINE PRICES AT JOHANNESBURG.

Prices of flour have risen a shilling in Johannesburg, which is only supplied with provisions sufficient for a week.

The leaders of the railwaymen are now advancing other demands besides reinstatement, namely, abolition of piece-work, to eight-hours a day and a standard rate of pay.

A mass meeting has been summoned for Sunday to consider these demands. The Government has not yet prohibited the meeting, but is believed to be considering the proclamation of Martial law.

MR. GANDHI AND THE STRIKE.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE TO BE SUSPENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PRETORIA, Jan. 10.

Mr. Gandhi, interviewed, said he would not embarrass the Government by resuming

Passive Resistance while the strike was in progress.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 10.

Mr. Gokhale has received the following cablegram from the Rev. C. F. Andrew, dated Pretoria, 8th instant:—

"Mr. Gandhi has announced that while the railway strike continues he personally will advise the Indian community to suspend Passive Resistance so as not to confuse the issues or embarrass the Government."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PIETERMARITZBURG, Jan. 11.

A section of Indians locally consider that the time is ripe for the renewal of passive resistance in conjunction with the strike, in spite of Mr. Gandhi's advice.

DURBAN, Jan. 10.

The police employed at the time of the recent Indian disturbances are entraining for the Transvaal.

AN ARREST PREVENTED.

AN EPOCH MAKING MASS MEETING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 10.

The crowd at a strike meeting prevented the police from arresting Mr. Bain, the secretary of the Trades Federation.

The latter in a speech said that he had cabled to the Labour members of the Imperial Parliament to see that justice was done. He asserted that to-morrow's mass meeting would be of greater significance than the 4th of July.

GOVERNMENT'S DETERMINATION.

LONDON, Jan. 10.

The arrest of railwaymen's leaders is regarded with satisfaction by law-abiding citizens as proof of the determination of Government to grasp the nettle. Its effect cannot yet be judged.

At Durban all Union infantry, cavalry and artillery are mobilising.

At Pietermaritzburg the defence force has been mobilised and is mounting guard over railways and other public places.

SITUATION MORE LIKE REVOLUTION.

LONDON, Jan. 10.

The Transvaal citizen army is mobilising with marvellous rapidity. Men are swarming into Johannesburg and Pretoria and are occupying points of strategic importance on the railways.

There is a growing conviction that the Government is faced with a situation more in the nature of a revolution than a mere strike.

60,000 CITIZEN TROOPS OUT.

PRETORIA, Jan. 10.

A further mobilisation proclamation which is being issued brings up the total of the men of the citizen army called out up to 60,000.

It is announced that the strikers are enrolling 400 from their own ranks to preserve order and prevent violence and hooliganism.

JOHANNESBURG BESIEGED.

TRADERS' FEDERATION RECOMMEND GENERAL STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Johannesburg has now an aspect of being in a state of siege. The authorities have complete command of the situation and everything is quiet.

A thousand burghers from Lichtenburg, commanded by General Delarey, arrived here to-day. They are proceeding to Germiston.

The forces concentrated on the Reef include artillery, mounted rifles, infantry, ambulances and commissariat. Mobilisation was carried out most smoothly and systematically.

The Federation of Trades has recommended a general strike, and has ordered all unions to ballot on the matter by the 13th instant. The police do not intend to interfere with to-day's mass meeting.

CAPE TOWN FORCE BEING MOBILISED.

The decision of the Trades Federation regarding a general strike was announced from the balcony of Trade Hall before a crowd of a thousand.

A call for a show of hands in favour of a general strike met with a meagre response, but many responded to a call for volunteers to protect the leaders from arrest.

The timely display of strength has evidently had a salutary effect on the rowdy element.

The authorities showed no sign of interference with the meeting last night, but a large force of police, mounted and on foot, was close at hand, carefully concealed.

A local defence force of 1,800 is now being mobilised at Cape Town.

REPORTED RAILWAY STRIKE AT HUBLI.

A correspondent informs us that a strike in the Southern Maharashtra Railway Workshops is reported from Hubli. No particulars have as yet come to hand.

S. A. MINE BOYS AMOK.

FRENZIED BASUTOS' RISE AGAINST WHITES.

MILITARY RESTORE ORDER.

7 BASUTOS KILLED; 36 INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

JAGERSFONTEIN, Jan. 10.

A large body of natives, to-day, broke out of the Jagersfontein mine, in the Orange Free State, and attacked the whites. Five hundred white citizens had to defend themselves.

The Basuto mine boys were in a frenzy, seized all manner of implements, and storming out of the compound, rushed towards the town. The whites intercepted them with the object of protecting their women and children, and opened fire. Seven natives were killed and thirty-six wounded. A dozen whites were injured.

The situation is now under control, a detachment of the Bedfordshire Regiment being on the spot. Offers of help have been received from the school of Musketry at Bloemfontein and from neighbouring farmers. The trouble arose out of the death of a Basuto who, it is alleged, was kicked by a white. Assurances that the matter was in the hands of the police did not appease the natives.

ADVERSE EFFECT ON STRIKE SITUATION.

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Although the Jagersfontein trouble was not connected with the strike, it enhances the gravity of the whole situation, necessitating the employment of forces required elsewhere besides furnishing an undesirable example to the natives in the Transvaal.

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Eleven Basutos were killed. Four hundred are returning to their homes forthwith.

VICEROY'S STATUE FOR BANGKOK.

SCULPTOR COMING OUT TO TAKE SITTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Mr. Herbert Hampton, the sculptor, will leave by the next mail steamer, to take sittings from the Viceroy for the statue to be erected at Bangkok by public subscription.

(Mr. Herbert Hampton has already executed three Queen Victoria memorial statues in India. Amongst other works which he has been responsible for at home, have been the Victoria memorial at Ipswich and Lancaster and he also designed work for New Zealand. He also executed the statues of Lord Salisbury for the Foreign Office and of the Duke of Devonshire for Whitehall.)

ANTI-TRUST CAMPAIGN.

LEGISLATIVE ACTION BY AMERICAN CONGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.

A tentative draft of anti-trust legislation, prepared by the majority of the members of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, covers interlocking directorates, trade relations, the regulation of prices, injunction proceedings and damage suits by individuals. The Bill inhibiting interlocking directorates applies to banks and trust companies and all industrial corporations engaged in inter-state commerce, and will permit control to pass to an army of new men instead of remaining in the hands of a few.

A previous message stated that the famous firm of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. had voluntarily severed their connection with some of the greatest corporations with which they had been long associated, in response to the change in public sentiment and owing to the problems and criticisms regarding the so-called interlocking of directorates.

NEW YORK GUN-MEN'S AFFRAY.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.

People known as gun-men have been troublesome lately. An extraordinary affray occurred yesterday, a gang firing at a reception committee on arriving at a dance in the Bowery. The Committee drew their revolvers and routed their assailants. The only victim was an old man passing, who was killed.

DAM BURSTS IN THE BALTIC.

ENTIRE VILLAGE SUBMERGED.

HUNDRED PEOPLE MISSING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

KOESLIN, Jan. 10.

The dam between the Baltic Sea and Lake Bukow has burst.

One of the villages in the vicinity is inundated and a hundred villagers are missing.

Troops are hurrying to their rescue.

PARTICULARS OF DISASTER.

RESCUE PARTY FOR STRICKEN DISTRICTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

KOESLIN, Jan. 11.

The disaster was due to a terrific gale. The causeway between the sea and Lake Bukow was burst in three places, the villages of Dankerort, Nest and others being overwhelmed. The roofs of Dankerort could just be observed through a telescope, the water washing around.

A telegram from Danzig states that enormous damage has been caused round Danzig, the sea running over the villages of Karwenbruch and Zoppot.

Electricians, soldiers, bluejackets and firemen are going to the rescue of the stricken districts.

ABORTIVE TURKISH EXPEDITION.

OFFICERS AND TROOPS IN QUARANTINE AT TRIESTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TRIESTE, Jan. 10.

The Turkish officers and troops who were not allowed to land at Valona have arrived here.

They are being kept in quarantine under a guard of Austrian marines preparatory to being sent back to Turkey.

GREEK PREMIER LEAVES ROME FOR PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 11.

M. Venizelos has left Rome for Paris. It is understood that his mission to Rome has not changed the policy of Italy, but it will have the effect of postponing the further Greek evacuation of Albania.

NORTH JAPAN FAMINE.

NINE MILLION STARVING PEOPLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKYO, Jan. 10.

The official report of the Famine Relief Association says that there are nine millions of starving people in Hokkaido and the north-eastern prefectures.

PERSIAN RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

SURVEY OF KHORAMABAD LINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 9.

The party engaged in surveying in connection with the Khoramabad railway consists of four British engineers and one Belgian representing the Persian Government, with two assistants.

The Persian Railway Syndicate is communicating with the Foreign Office. It is believed that matters will be settled with the tribes and that the survey will be completed this winter.

ULSTER INDEMNITY FUND.

ONE MILLION STERLING RAISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BELFAST, Jan. 9.

The Indemnity fund raised by Ulstermen has reached a million sterling.

[This refers to the guarantee fund of £1,000,000 which the Ulster Conference of 500 delegates which met on September 24 in Belfast agreed to raise to indemnify Ulster volunteers and their relatives in respect of injury or death and to which Sir Edward Carson, one of the first to subscribe, contributed £5,000.]

MR. BRYCE'S NEW TITLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Mr. Bryce has selected the title of Viscount Bryce of Dechnount.

SLUMP IN SUGAR.

FAILURE OF KARACHI DEALERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Jan. 10.

Two Karachi sugar importers have failed owing to the slump in sugar prices.

"TO-DAY I BURY MY YOUTH."

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE'S TOUCHING ADIEU.

REAL CAUSE OF TRANSFER FROM DANZIG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 9.

It is stated in well-informed quarters that the transfer of the German Crown Prince from Danzig was due to unsatisfactory relations with superior officers including his adviser, a trusted friend of the Kaiser.

The unwillingness of the Crown Prince to leave Danzig was shown by his emotional words at parting with his regiment of Hussars. "It is devilish hard," he said, "and it will break my heart. I cannot longer ride at the head of my regiment. To-day I bury my youth."

CROWN PRINCE'S EXPLANATION. Interviewed by a Berlin paper, the Crown Prince emphatically denied that his transfer to Berlin was due to a disagreement with his superiors, with whom he was on the best of terms.

He had asked for his term at Danzig to be extended for a year, but the Emperor thought the time had come for him to study the work of higher commands, for if a contingency arose the Crown Prince would have a larger command than a regiment.

[Previous Messages, on the authority of certain German papers, suggested that it was owing to his attitude to Zaborn incidents that the Crown Prince was relieved of his command at Danzig and sent to his new post, which is entirely a subordinate one. The Liberal German press had sharply criticised the Crown Prince for the telegram he sent on the attitude of the Garrison officers to the General Commanding in Alsace and for his habitual intervention in public affairs.]

ZABERN TRIAL.

COL. REUTER ACQUITTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STRASSBURG, Jan. 10.

Colonel Reuter and Lieut. Schad have both been acquitted.

LIEUT. FOERSTNER'S SENTENCE QUASHED.

Lieutenant Foerstner appealed against the sentence of forty-three days' imprisonment passed against him on December 10th and was to-day acquitted.

GERMAN ARMY'S HONOUR.

CHANCELLOR'S STATEMENT ON ZABERN AFFAIR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 11.

The acquittal of Colonel Reuter and others have been well received by the German press, because it is believed that he acted for the best under the circumstances. But criticisms of the military system which led to the trouble at Zabern continue unabated.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg made an interesting statement in the Prussian Diet yesterday regarding the action of the Reichstag in the Zabern affair.

He declared that the countless letters testified how the whole Prussian people took it to heart when the honour of the army was touched.

It was the passionate desire of every Prussian that the army should not be allowed to become a parliamentary army. His main duty was to uphold the army against every attack.

MR. ASQUITH'S PARIS VISIT.

DEVOID OF POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Reuter learns with reference to reports of the approaching visit of Mr. Asquith to Paris that the Prime Minister will pass through Paris en route to the Riviera to join his wife, but that the suggestion that the visit has a political character is without foundation.

PROGRESS OF MEXICAN WAR.

REBELS OCCUPY OJINAGA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 11.

A telegram from Presidio states that General Villa with the rebel forces has occupied Ojinaga.

There was a dinner party at Government House last night. The guests included General Scallan, Chief Justice and Lady Richards, the Maharaja of Bikanir, the Nawab of Rampur and the Hon. Raja of Mahmudabad.

LONDON LETTER.

SOCIAL AND THEATRICAL TOPICS.

THE KING'S CHRISTMAS.

THE PANTOMIME SEASON.

DR. BRIDGES' CHRISTMAS POEM.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Dec. 26.

That we English are still in lately domestic people is never more obvious than at Christmastide. From His Majesty King George down to the humblest of his subjects everyone tries to get home for the festive occasion, while men and women who during the rest of the year show little or no sign of religious interest may be seen attending the churches, and joining lustily in the singing of carols. Typically English have been the Christmas gatherings at Sandringham, ever since the late King Edward and his gracious Queen first resided there, a youthful couple with a family of little blue-eyed boys and girls. The bonhomie and goodwill of the Royal Square was made to penetrate right through the estate, where no one, high or low, failed to find some evidence of the "goodwill towards all men" that was the secret of the late King's so-called magnetism. Much the same spirit exists now, though King George is not the Squire. Queen Alexandra it is to whom the estate belongs and it is questionable whether any woman ever loved her home more than King Edward's widow loves Sandringham House. York Cottage, where the King and Queen have now taken up their residence for the Christmas season, is not misnamed. It is even now a residence of quite modest pretensions, despite the fact that during the past twenty years considerable additions were made to meet the needs of a growing family. Society, as spelt with a capital S, has taken its departure to the country, and gatherings at the great country houses are purely family affairs. One of the most characteristic parties is that annually entertained by Mr. Arthur Balfour at Whittingham, his seat in Haddingtonshire. Mr. Balfour shares with Mr. Chamberlain, a love and understanding of children, and, though the great gathering of nephews and nieces and other near relations, nowadays consists chiefly of grown up young men and women, there was a time when the juvenile element predominated. Mr. Balfour makes an excellent "head of the family." I well remember, at a time when he was being terribly overworked and harassed by politics, a relative explaining to me the marvellous patience with which he would listen to the troubles of his relatives and his never failing capacity for finding the most effective way of relieving them. At the opening of the week it looked as though Jack Frost had arrived for Christmastide, and, that, for once in a way, we were to experience the snow and ice of the conventional conception of the Christmas card and the illustrated journals. But the weather accompanied by dreary drizzles has since set in.

LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from page 9.)

tional requirements are attended to, and they have at least one big treat during the season. There are times, however, when the spirit of these young people gets beyond the control of even so tactful a manager as Mr. Collins. I remember attending a rehearsal, and a very long and trying ordeal it was. However, the patience of the children was admirable until one inspired infant began singing the chorus of Miss Vesta Victoria's popular song "There was, I, waiting at the Church." The temptation was too great to be resisted by the juvenile army. Beating time with their feet they joined the chorus with fresh and lusty voices. Nor were they satisfied with one repetition! Mr. Collins tore his hair and Mr. Jimmy Glover, in charge of the orchestra, waved his baton in unexampled frenzy. On went the chorus, until the children were dismissed in sheer despair. Unrepentant they ran off the stage chattering and laughing to the well-served meal that their much harassed managing director had provided for them. This year's cast at Drury Lane will include the inimitable Mr. George Graves and Miss Florence Smithson, who made so famous a success in "The Arcadians." The first performance of the Drury Lane pantomime which is always on Boxing night is quite an impressive ceremony. The huge theatre is packed with a distinguished audience, who forget the dignity of intellect in the almost childish delight with which they receive the jokes and magnificent scenic effects. By no means the least impressive part of the entertainment is the opening ceremony. Before the orchestra gets to work the portly form of Mr. Glover, immaculately garbed with spotless white waistcoat, irreproachable gloves, and the white flower of innocence in his buttonhole, is seen to rise and turn to the audience with a gracious bow. Then the whole audience rises and "God Save the King" is played amid the wrapt attention and impressive respect of the huge audience.

Of late years the Lyceum Theatre has taken a foremost place in the matter of pantomimes. The position it occupies is much the same as that of the old Surrey Theatre in the days of the late Mr. George Constant. The Lyceum, however, although still retaining much of the old-fashioned charm that so delighted in the days of our youth, has many up-to-date features to which the old Surrey never aspired. In some ways there is no exaggeration in its claim to have the finest cast of any pantomime in London, always, of course, excluding Drury Lane. The Coronet Theatre at Notting Hill Gate is another playhouse that always produces a first class pantomime.

When the announcement was made that Dr. Robert Bridges had been appointed Poet Laureate there were those, and they were the majority of his fellow-countrymen, who had never heard his name. Nor was Dr. Bridges in a hurry to rush into print under his historic appointment. We have had to wait until the great festival of Christmas has come round to be treated to an outburst of the new Laureate's song, and a very fine outburst it is. Peace to the Celtic fringe! Even our Norman conquerors are at length put in their proper place. As his name implies, Dr. Bridges is an Anglo-Saxon, and his song is reminiscent of the minstrelsy to which glorious King Alfred listened and which cheered English Harold and his army of heroes on the eve of their magnificent fight against the over-whelming and more adequately armed Norman invaders. In case they have not already found their way to your columns I quote two verses, the beauty of which have specially impressed me.

Now blessed be the towers that crown
England so fair
That stand up strong in prayer unto God
For our souls;
Blessed be their founders' (said I) and our
country-folk
Who are ringing for Christ in the belfries
to-night
With arms lifted to clutch the rattling
ropes that race
Into the dark above and the mad romping
din.
But to me heard afar it was heavenly
music
Angels' song comforting to the comfort of
Christ
When he spoke tenderly to his sorrowful
flock:
The old words came to me by the riches of
time
Mellowed and transfigured as I stood on
the hill
Harkening in the aspect of th' eternal
silence.

ALIGARH OLD BOYS' DINNER.

SIR THEODORE MORISON ENTER-TAINED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11. The Bengal Branch of the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, Old Boys Association, entertained Sir Theodore Morison and other guests at their Annual Dinner this evening, some 24 old boys attended. Mr. Justice Imam presided and among the guests were Nawab Shamsul Huda, Mr. Justice Holmwood, Mr. Justice Sharfuddin, Prince Gholam Mahomed and Messrs. S. P. Sinha and J. A. Jones.

In reply to the toasts of the guests, Sir Theodore Morison in a short speech expressed his great pleasure at being present. He said that recently he had come from a large meeting of old boys at Aligarh and had noticed how widely extended were the ramifications of their interests and influence. One was the Governor of Kashmir and others had come from Peshawar and Madras. He had missed the faces of the old students from Persia, but the gathering was representative of the activities and success of the Mussalman community in India. He desired to see an increase in the associations of Aligarh old boys. By so doing they would carry on the friendly feeling and goodwill which distinguished Aligarh life.

In reply to the toast of the Association, Mr. Kalam, an old boy, attacked the criticisms which had been expressed of recent developments among Mahomedans in India. No Aligarh boy, he declared, could ever be disloyal or anarchical.

KIKUYU CONFERENCE.

CHARGE AGAINST THE BISHOPS.

STATEMENT BY BISHOP WILLIS.

(Specially written for "The Chronicle.")

The Bishop of Mombasa, who, as our readers are already aware, is at present resident in this city, was entertained at an "At Home" in the Church Mission House, when a number of the Bishop's former friends and fellow-workers had the opportunity of renewing their acquaintance with him. The Bishop, who is Indian born, has spent twenty years of his life in India, and besides his many friends in Western and Southern India, in both of which divisions he was secretary of the Church Missionary Society, has a number of relatives in different parts of this country. Last evening he preached at the C.M.S., Church Girgaum, and to-day will leave for England.

The interest evinced by the Bombay public in the charge preferred by the Bishop of Zanzibar against the Bishops of Uganda and Mombasa, has induced the latter to place in our hands a statement by Dr. Willis, Bishop of Uganda, with which Dr. Peel informs us he is in perfect agreement. The charge, we are told practically amounts to heresy, in that the Bishops of Uganda and Mombasa are accused of taking part in the organisation of another church. The idea of United native churches is not a new one in India, for definite attempts have been made to effect the organization of such a church in this country, and the idea has been welcomed, although opinions as to the preparedness of the country for such a church differ.

BISHOP WILLIS' STATEMENT.

The following is a digest of Bishop Willis' statement. The Kikuyu Conference, over which the controversy started, had for one of its objects the discussion of a scheme of Missionary Federation, and it is emphasised that no church and no society stands committed, and the entire scheme is *sub-judice*. It is explained that as British East Africa possesses no literature, has no fixed creed, its people are primitive tribes without cohesion or influence, and its religion invertebrate and weak, the country is in that degree malleable that the first strong leader will secure its followings. This is heightened by the advent of modern civilizations, many conveniences, such as railways, and whereas in the country there is to be found a united Mahomedanism, and a united Roman Catholicism, Protestant Christianity is represented by a dozen widely differing types, "mutually independent, if not mutually opposed." It is urged that the movement towards Federation, which found its formal expression in the conference, was not the result of any sudden enthusiasm, but that since 1907, through smaller conferences and private deliberations, an attempt had been made to secure a clearer understanding between the many missions. Further the conference had in view an ultimate union of native Christians into one native church, and with this end in view the conference sought to find means not for removing existing differences, nor for watering down the distinctive characteristics of the different bodies, but for averting dissensions, between native Christians, barely visible as yet on the horizon. The Bishops also urge that they made it clear that they could not enter any scheme of Federation without the full consent of the ecclesiastical authorities of the Church of England, and they emphatically state that the setting up of an East African Church was for a moment contemplated.

COMITY OF MISSIONS.

One of the chief proposals at the conference was to recognise a comity of missions, to divide the country into distinct missionary districts, and to leave the churches free to develop their own work in their own way. It would be impossible for the Anglican Church adequately to occupy the whole field, and the representatives of the other denominations have on several occasions approached the missions with a view to territorial division, and now such an agreement has been arrived at and is in force.

Of course, the agreement as to territorial division, involving as it did that no European Mission may build a station within ten miles of an existing station, meant a responsibility to members of neighbouring communities, and a "common membership" had to be recognised, but, to use the Bishop's own words, "we do not recognise in the convert from another mission a member of our own Anglican communion, which he is not, but we do recognise him, in virtue of his Baptism and his character, as a member of that Holy Catholic Church of Christ, which is greater far than all our limited conceptions of it, and, as such, we welcome him among us." This recognition of Baptism necessitated a clear understanding as to the conditions of admission thereto and a satisfactory arrangement was arrived at whereby the period of probation and the Catechumenate should be the same, that the course of preparation should be similar in its outlines, and that the usual formula should be used.

THE PROBLEM OF COMMUNION.

In the matter of Communion, however the Bishops acknowledge that they have a much harder question, but ask whether the Rubric, which was "drawn up for the Government of their own Church, is intended to be applied rigidly to members of all other bodies, whose existence was at the time not even contemplated." "If circumstances may be rightly held to justify the admission to Communion of an English Non-Conformist, may not the same liberty be extended to a native convert from an

other Church temporarily resident in an Anglican district? For myself, I feel that if the responsibility of admitting him is great, that of repelling him from a service which cannot so much as yet greater." And the question, when the member is a minister of his Church, assumes an even graver aspect, and urges that the liberty granted to lay readers to preach when invited to do so should be extended to him. Because of these interchange of courtesies, to avoid the utter estrangement of the "visiting brother" from his own Church it was proposed that the federated Churches should adopt "a certain amount of form common to all", which, however, did not mean the abandoning of the Prayer Book. No attempt was made to include an order of administration of the Sacraments, and the season of its administration was left entirely to the various Churches.

Bishops Peel and Willis claim that the scheme of federation of the Churches of British East Africa as outlined above represents a sincere attempt to deal with things as they are; to prevent lines of cleavage growing deeper and becoming impassable, and to prepare a way for a union, which if impossible for themselves, may yet be possible native Christians in the future.

With reference to the celebration of Holy Communion at the end of the Conference, the Bishop states that the service was held in the Established Church of Scotland because no Church of England building was available, that the Service followed was the usual Church of England service, that the generosity was on the part of the Scotch Mission, and that the admission of Non-Conformists was not without ample precedent.

DEATH OF ZEMINDAR OF SIVAGIRI.

WELL-KNOWN FIGURE ON MADRAS TOUR.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 10. The death of the Zemindar of Sivagiri occurred at Miss Dent's Nursing Home last night. He had only been ill for three days. He was educated at Newington and came into possession of his estate about six years ago, but preferred to settle down in Madras where he was a well-known figure, especially on the turf and in the hunting field.

A few years ago he purchased a controlling interest in the "Madras Times" and keenly interested himself in its management. A keen sportsman, the Zemindar maintained a large stud of race horses and polo ponies. He underwent a course of training at a veterinary college and as a result of the knowledge he acquired, became an excellent judge of horse-flesh and his triumphs on the race course were many.

He was unmarried and leaves a widowed mother. The body was sent by special train to Sivagiri in the Tinnevely District this afternoon, where it will be cremated.

GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO KARACHI.

WEEK'S TOUR IN SIND.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Jan. 10. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay accompanied by Lady Willingdon will arrive at Karachi by sea on the morning of Friday, January 30th, and will be accorded a public reception. His Excellency will remain in Karachi till the following evening, when he proceeds by special train to Larkana. His camp in that district will extend over four days. On Thursday, February 5, he will visit Sukkur for a few hours en route to Khairpur, where he will be the guest of His Highness the Mir until Friday evening. On Saturday, February 7, His Excellency will spend a few hours in Hyderabad, and will proceed the same afternoon direct to Keamari, sailing at night for Bombay.

A detailed programme of His Excellency's tour will be published shortly.

TRAVANCORE MURDER TRIAL.

SWINY'S APPEAL IN CONNECTED CASE.

(Associated Press.)

KOTTAYAM, Jan. 10. The appeal preferred by Swiny, the first accused in the Buckingham-Stephens murder case, against his conviction by the second-class magistrate on a charge of escaping from the lawful custody of the police, came on for hearing before Mr. Ramaswamy Iyer, Divisional First-class Magistrate, to-day.

The appellant's vakil applied for Swiny's father and brother to be examined as additional witnesses to prove Swiny's illness. The magistrate granted the applications and the case was adjourned to the 21st instant.

CALCUTTA BUTCHERS.

OBJECTIONABLE TAX SUSPENDED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10. A their meeting last evening the General Committee of the Corporation accepted the Chairman's recommendation that the levying of the Rs. 10 tax for the slaughtering of prime cows be suspended. This tax was the basis of the recent butchers' strike.

VEHICLE TAX FOR RANGOON.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Jan. 10. The Rangoon Municipality have decided to impose a tax on all vehicles and horse-drawn conveyances and levy a toll on conveyances entering the municipal limits. This tax had been discussed for years but its imposition has invariably been negatived.

RUNNING TRAIN TRAGEDY.

ALLEGED SHOCKING CRIME BY KABULIS.

KHULNA PASSENGERS' FATE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10.

A remarkable outrage in a running train, said to have been committed by a gang of Kabulis, is reported from Khulna, on the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

On January 1, four Mahomedans of the Khulna district started for Jhikarghata by the morning train to purchase cattle. After reaching Feitalla station two of them went to buy tickets. Meantime, the other two Mahomedans entered a compartment occupied by four Kabulis. After purchasing tickets the other two entered a different carriage as there was no time to go to the compartment occupied by their comrades.

At Jessore station they searched for their companions but they were not found anywhere in the train. At the next station, Shikergacha, they informed the station-master who attempted to enter the compartment and was threatened by the Kabulis. The guard came and entered the carriage. The baggage of the Kabulis being searched, it is said, the dead bodies of the two missing Mahomedans were found, all their bones having been broken. The four Kabulis were arrested and sent to Khulna in custody.

"A HAMBURG TRUST."

CALCUTTA HIDE TRADE DISPUTE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10.

Writing to the "Englishman," Mr. S. W. Gallo, representing Messrs. Isphani and Sons attacks the Calcutta Hide and Skin Shippers Association on the allegation that it has become a Hamburg trust which boycotts outside competition in the hide trade.

A letter from Mr. Hans R. Schuler is also published, arguing that the Association in question is only to regulate terms regarding the assortment of hides and other trade matters, and that it does no more in its own line than the Calcutta Cotton Association and the Calcutta Jute Association do in theirs.

MR. SHORROCK'S YACHTING TRIP.

SEND-OFF FROM CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10.

Mr. Guy Shorrocks left for England this morning at half past twelve on his yacht the "Lady Nancy" amid the hooting of sirens and cheers from a small company on the quay. The yacht is being towed as far as the Sandheads. She is ketch-rigged and is fitted with an auxiliary oil-motor of thirty-five B. H. P. The crew consists of five Indians and four Europeans. Her speed under power is six miles an hour.

FIRE IN WRITERS' BUILDINGS.

PRINTING FURNITURE GUTTED IN SECRETARIAT PRESS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11.

A fire broke out in the Bengal Secretariat Press this evening at ten o'clock. It was confined to the second floor and was extinguished within an hour. A considerable amount of type cases and printing furniture was destroyed, but the exact extent of the damage cannot as yet be estimated.

SERAMPORE JUTE & MILL STRIK.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10.

One hundred weavers of the India Jute Mill, at Serampore, struck work on Wednesday. The consequence is that the work of the mill is seriously hampered. The men complain of the quality of the jute given them to handle. They are still out.

VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

BUSINESS AT TO-MORROW'S MEETING

DELHI, Jan. 10.

At the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council on the 13th instant, the Hon. Sir Reginald Cradock will refer the Bill for the protection of minor girls to a select committee.

This measure is officially known as the Bill to amend the Criminal Procedure Code and the Indian Penal Code.

Sir Syed Ali Imam will move the passing of the small Bill to amend the Civil Procedure Code which he introduced at Simla. Raja Kushal Pal Singh will move his resolution on the future land settlements.

MISSING CURRENCY NOTES.

BUNDLE DISAPPEARS FROM CURRENCY OFFICE.

A report has been made to the Police by Mr. C. A. G. Rozar, of the Paper Currency Office, that on the 8th instant a bundle containing 100 currency notes of Rs. 10 each was missed from a general heap containing Rs. 18,000 in notes.

NATALEMPLOYERAND MR. WEST.

RESULT OF POLICE CASE.

DEFENDANT BOUND OVER TO KEEP THE PEACE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 10.

Mr. Gokhale has received the following cablegram from Mr. Polak, dated Durban the 8th instant:—

"In the case brought by Mr. West against Mr. Todd, manager of the Phoenix Wallis Co., for threatening to thrash him on account of Mr. West's interference in the case of an Indian striker, who is alleged to have died from the effects of flogging, Mr. Todd has been bound over to keep the peace for six months and has been ordered to pay the costs."

MEETING AT SIND.

MR. LALA LAJPAT RAI'S APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

(Associated Press.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), Jan. 10.

Lala Lajpat Rai paid a visit to Hyderabad (Sind) last week and addressed a public meeting in the South Africa situation. In response to his appeal for funds about Rs. 2,000 was collected on the spot. His Highness Mir Haji Mahomed Khan handing the list with a contribution of Rs. 500.

LEAKUT HOCSAIN.

CALCUTTA SWADESHI PREACHER. SENT TO JAIL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10.

Yesterday, Mr. Keays, Second Presidency Magistrate, concluded the hearing of the case in which Leakut Hossain was charged with making a speech in Beadon Square on December 26th last, after having been served with a notice from the Commissioner of Police to refrain from doing so. After hearing further evidence the Magistrate delivered the following judgment:—

In this case the accused is charged with disobeying the lawful order of the Commissioner of Police forbidding him from making public harangues. The accused states that no notice was served upon him but I am satisfied that a notice was served upon him as alleged by the prosecution, and that the accused not only defied the Commissioner's order but abused the police. The accused is constantly giving trouble. On one occasion he was brought up before me I trusted that my merely warning and discharging him he would be more careful in future. Clemency is quite misplaced and I therefore sentence the accused to one month's simple imprisonment.

ANOTHER FRONTIER RAID.

ATTACK SOWCAR ROBBED AND WOUNDED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Jan. 10.

A correspondent of the *Punjab* reports another raid on the house of a Hindu scholar, Karan Singh, at the village of Soorg, in the Attock district. A gang of eighteen dacoits, armed with rifles and other weapons broke into the house, inflicted severe wounds on Karan Singh, his wife and son, and walked away with a considerable amount of valuable property overawing the villagers by firing shots.

BUDGE BUDGE RIOT.

RIVAL PROCESSIONISTS ASSAULT POLICE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10.

The case in which Alexander Sim, and fifteen mill-hands of the Budge-Budge Jute Mills were charged with rioting and causing hurt came on yesterday at Alipore. Evidence was given to show that two rival processions came into collision on a festival day and the police intervened. Sim, it is alleged, gave the orders to resist the police, and in the fracas that ensued two constables and three spectators were injured. Two rioters sustained injuries also.

The case was adjourned.

CALCUTTA VOLUNTEER OFFICER ENTERTAINED.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Jan. 10.

At the headquarters of the Port Defence Volunteers last night, Captain Lyon who is leaving shortly to take over the adjutantcy of the Calcutta Port Defence Volunteers, was entertained at dinner, and at the same time Lieut. Freeland, the new Adjutant, was welcomed.

APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 10.

The Secretary of State has appointed the following Assistant Engineers, who are posted to the Provinces noted against their names:—

Mr. W. A. Evershed, Bombay.
Mr. W. E. Bashby, Bombay.
Mr. B. L. Subarwal, Bengal.
Mr. G. W. Maunsell, Bengal.
Mr. T. F. Carter, Bihar and Orissa.
Mr. B. St. J. Newton, Central Provinces.
Mr. J. B. Nottage, Burma.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

The Real Peril in India.

"Amrita Bazar Patrika":—"How alarmingly poor the Indians are can be judged from the fact that their average national income is Rs. 27 per annum. That was the estimate of Lord Curzon's Government and since then several famines have devastated the land. If there is any peril to the British-Indian Empire, it lies more in economic than political causes. "The Times" writer altogether ignores the former and misleads the public by drawing across their path the red herding of the so-called prosperity of India. He is thus acting the part of an enemy, and not a friend, of the British Empire in the East.

"The Indian Peril."

"Madras Mail":—"As for the present situation, we do not take so gloomy a view of it as the writer in the 'Times.' The substance of his later articles has been cabled out to India, but we must wait for their text to reach us before we criticize them. Meanwhile, we may say that, though we are quite alive to many disquieting features in the situation, we see small reason for considering a discussion of 'the Indian peril' more opportune now than it would have been a year ago. The one new factor is the Mahomedan unrest, which is decreasing with the close of the Balkan War, the settlement of the Cawnpore mosque incident and the patching up of the split in the Muslim League. The intense feeling created by the struggle in South Africa is not directed against the Government, and it is shared by British and Anglo-Indian publicists. Bengal, of course, continues, to produce political crime, which deserves very serious consideration. But, broadly speaking, the situation at the present moment is not discouraging. It needs very careful watching, but the situation in India will always need that.

When the Colonies Want Help.

"Indian Daily News":—"Mr. Kipling's observation on the utility of Mr. Atkins, when the band begins to play is illustrated every day by our Colonies, who resent the interference of Great Britain with their domestic arrangements, 'talk jingo about battleships and act Manchester' as Mr. Winston Churchill, no doubt has noted! recollecting his illustrious parent's words but who when put into trouble rush to the 'mother' country—it is then the 'mother country'—to get them out. The Austrian Government the other day looked up all the officials they could find of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who were accused of enabling Austrian subjects to evade military service by the specious lies now told to every labour-producing country by steamship agents. The Canadian Government got the British Government to move and it has obtained the release of the principal agent, who had been locked up for six weeks. But to suggest at the same time to the Canadian Government that their treatment of the Indian subjects of the King is disgraceful, and their explanation of it worse is more than any Secretary of State would do. Mr. Lulu Harcourt least of all. He dare not even question Mr. Lloyd George's landlord programme and although he preserves piousness he dare not for the life of him, say openly that there is no particular harm in it. He is quite aware that to be successful in life is to choose the line of least resistance, and that honor, honesty, good faith, and the good name of the British Raj in India are more phrases only used by cranks like Palmerston and Disraeli.

MADRID BANK REOPENS.

EFFECT OF MEXICAN REBELLION ON HISPANO-AMERICAN BANK.

(REUTERS TELEGRAM.)

MADRID, Jan. 9.

The Hispano-American Bank, which on December 11 suspended payment following on a run, has reopened, paying current accounts up to £800 in full and 25 per cent. of the larger accounts.

[This Bank which had to close its doors, as the result of a continuous run following presumably on the Mexican troubles, has a paid up capital of £1,500,000 and current accounts of four million sterling. It is largely interested in Mexico.]

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon.-Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D., Commanding.

- BOMBAY, Jan. 12.
- Proficiency Class.—A Proficiency Class will be held every Monday and Thursday at 7 a.m. at Headquarters, Council Road.
 - Bugle Practice.—There will be a bugle practice to-day Monday the 12th instant at the Bombay Education Society's School, Byculla at 6 p.m.
 - Machine Gun.—The "A" Company Gun Squad will parade on Tuesday the 13th instant, at 7.30 a.m., at Headquarters.
 - Parade.—Wednesday the 14th instant.—Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform, Shorts with caps.
 - Subject.—Outposts.
 - Camp of Instruction.—It is notified for information that the Annual Training Camp will be held at Santa Cruz from the 31st January to 7th February 1914.
 - Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows. Members firing Parts I and II must bring their bayonets.
 - "A" Coy. on Tuesday 13th and Wednesday 14th instant.
 - "D" Coy. on Thursday the 15th instant.
 - Promotions.—The Commandant is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments in "G" Company:—
Promoted Corporals.
No. 7326 Leo-Corpl. H. W. Kilby.
No. 7165 Leo-Corpl. N. C. Barstow.
Appointed Leo Corporals.
No. 7128 Vol. H. A. Eltoft.
No. 6949 Vol. W. Miles.
No. 6792 Vol. J. N. Dunsmuir.
(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt., Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

Crowded houses both on Saturday and Sunday, left no doubt, whatever as to the success of the new enterprise of the Excelsior Cinematograph in presenting a combined programme of vaudeville and cinema. "The Merry Magnets," a powerful combination of young artists, scored a great success, each of the eight turns being loudly applauded. The picture side of the programme was represented by, among others, "The Last Days of Pompeii." A classic drama, the film is a masterpiece of cinematography, and is full of thrilling situations.

The film over which such a tremendous amount of time and money was spent came fully up to expectation. In many respects it is superior to "Quo Vadis," which before the appearance of the Pompeii film ranked first in Cinematographic productions, and if Lord Lytton himself could see the production he could not desire a more realistic or a better dramatisation of his great work. The staging effects are superb and the acting the finest that has ever been witnessed in a Cinematographic production.

A striking contrast is afforded by the appearance of "The Merry Magnets" who, as already stated, present eight distinct vaudeville turns. We have had companies of Mr. Gardner Brown's in Bombay before, but this is quite the best that has yet visited the city. There is a brightness and breeziness and originality about the programme that they present that is very refreshing.

The programme this week is too good to be missed on any account and the public are reminded that the last performance at the Excelsior will be suspended to-night and on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, when the Bombay A. D. C. will be in possession of the house.

ALCAZAR CINEMA DE LUXE.

The programme now running at the Alcazar Cinema De Luxe is a mammoth one, including as it does a number of artistes. The popular Claridges have yet another sketch out of their extensive repertoire. The sketch, which was entitled "The Lady With the Mole," was replete with humorous situations and introduced the latest craze on the Continent, "The Tango Dance." The other artistes were also highly successful with their new programme. At the special request of some of the spectators, a couple of comic films were thrown on the screen. The public should not miss this monster programme.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

The great Vitagraph picture portrayal, "The French Spy," is the star film this week at this popular Sandhurst Road Theatre. This film which depicts a stirring story of the French War in Morocco, was shown in March last for only two days when it was withdrawn owing to certain objections. Both on Saturday and Sunday nights crowded houses followed with keen interest, this thrilling story of the heroism and devotion displayed by a young officer and his wife during the struggle of the French with the Arabs. All phases of love and war are cleverly depicted in this wonderful film and the America-India must feel assured of big houses this week. "Comic Acrobats" and "Zigoto and His New Motor," the two comics, complete a highly interesting programme.

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

The tragic career of a gambler is being revealed at the Imperial Cinema Theatre this week. "The Wastrel," a great Pathe film in five parts (6,500 feet long) is the story of the downfall of Charles Monnin and his wife's successful struggle against overwhelming odds, greatly moved the large crowds who were present at all the shows on Saturday and Sunday. The film, which is perhaps the finest of its type which the house of Pathe has produced, is beautifully coloured. It is replete with incidents which created intense excitement and made the spectator realise that the path that Charles Monnin trod, always led to the abyss of poverty and degradation. Though the time of each show has been extended by half an hour, time is left only for the Pathe's Gazette, which this week is very interesting.

CORONATION CINEMA.

The Coronation Cinema has this week full one and a half hour's Swadeshi programme. "Mohini," a most romantic and charming Pauranic drama, which drew crowded houses at the Olympia in the previous week, is the chief attraction this week at this enterprising theatre. In this film we see Shri Vishnu taking the form of Mohini, at the request of Goddess Parvati, in order to destroy Bhramasur, a demon, and extricate the people of the earth out of their difficulties. Mohini easily entraps Bhramasur in the trammels of her beauty and he is soon reduced to ashes. "Hand Prints" is an interesting Swadeshi comic film and the "Modesty Views," another film by Mr. Phalke, were highly appreciated. Mr. Phalke is the pioneer of Swadeshi film manufacturing in India and a visit to the Coronation Cinema this week, will give one idea of his successful enterprise.

ROYAL CINEMA.

"What the Gods Decease" the main attraction this week at this new cinema theatre at the corner of Grant Road, is the story of the indiscretion of a fond husband Charles Darsac, treats his beautiful wife like a spoilt child, and no whims of hers remain ungratified. One day she evinces a desire to possess a unique necklace adorning the Goddess Kali, unearthed some time previously in the ruins of Karash, in India, and her husband succeeds in getting that. The ill-omened necklace brings misery upon misery on Darsac and his family and he has to make sufficient expiation for his sacrilegious act. In the closing scene we see the famous jewel once more adorning the altar of the Goddess Kali. This film alone will sufficiently repay a visit to this theatre this week, though the programme has been strengthened by four more interesting films.

THE RECENT GREAT PICTURE BALL.

"ORIENTAL SECTION."

Held under the patronage of the King and Queen at the Albert Hall in aid of the invalid Kitchens of London. Mrs. Amir Ali was in charge of the Oriental section.

(These Photographs are by the Press Picture Agency Ltd.)



Miss Violet Asquith
(Early Italian)



The Begum Fyze Rahaman.



Miss Muriel Dutt.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE.

"The War Correspondents," Olympia's star film this week is a story of love, war and journalism. This thrilling drama in three parts, 3,500 feet long, depicts the ex-



Mrs. Mukjee.



Miss H. Roy.



Mrs. N. C. Sen.



Miss. Rina Bendit.

traordinary intrepidity of a young girl in the enmeshing tangles of the battlefield and the adventures of two smart journalists, both untiring hunters for the news that forms the life-blood of the modern journal. With shells bursting around them, and the courage of war to be seen on every hand,

we see these two rival pressmen pursuing their way behind the fighting line and taking notes of the terrible events that were to change the face of Europe and trying to defeat one another in sending the news to their respective offices. Bretton, who had at his service the resourcefulness and love of a

girl called Sonia, at last triumphs over Clarke, the rival correspondent. Four other films of considerable interest add to the enjoyment of the evening.

The Public Services Commission will sit in Madras in the first week of February.

VICEROY AT LUCKNOW.

KING GEORGE AND QUEEN MARY HOSPITAL.

INDIA'S PECULIAR MEDICAL PROBLEMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 10. H. E. Viceroy this morning granted a private interview to the Nawab of Samur. His Excellency, accompanied by Lady Hardinge and Staff, subsequently left for the King George and Queen Mary's Hospital for the inauguration ceremony. The route was decorated and elaborate police precautions were taken.

An address of welcome was read by the Hon. Colonel Manifold. It pointed out that the Medical College, which was a memorial in connection with the Royal visit, was formally opened two years ago and the hospital building had finally attained completion under the fostering eye of Sir James Weston.

H. E. the Viceroy delivered the following speech:

"Gentlemen.—It has been no small pleasure to me to revisit the beautiful capital of Oudh, and it is with equal pleasure that my wife now makes its acquaintance for the first time as she was unable to accompany me when I was amongst you before. Our visit was always meant to be friendly and informal, but I could not resist the invitation to preside to-day at the inauguration of the hospital which bears, at their own express wish, the joint names of our august Sovereign and his Queen.

"THE BEST IN THE EAST." Two years ago, when the opening ceremony at the adjoining college was performed by Sir John Hewitt, this hospital was little more than a shell of masonry and the intervening period has been busily occupied in completing and fitting it up with all the latest appliances of the healing art. It is now fully staffed and ready for the reception of patients. Its imposing appearance is worthy of this city of palaces and shrines, and its internal organisation, I am assured, justifies the confident hope expressed by our present King-Emperor that the college and its appurtenances would be the "best in the East." I rejoice, therefore, at this opportunity of formally inaugurating the great and beneficent work which the hospital is now prepared to do.

I think you, Colonel Manifold, for the address which you have just read and I congratulate you and your fellow-workers, doctors, engineers and administrators on the completion of their labours and on the results in which you and the whole province must feel a legitimate pride. Before this College and hospital were established, your province had many well-equipped hospitals and many able and devoted medical men; but it lacked any means of imparting instruction in the higher branches of medicine and surgery and was thus dependent for its supply of highly qualified practitioners on the products of other colleges—Western and Indian. It was also deficient in facilities for medical research and for the training of scientific investigators in that field.

INDIA AND WESTERN RESEARCH. India has owed much to the researches of Western men of science, but in the medical, as in other spheres, her problems are in part her own and require for their full solution the labours and the studies of men familiar with her conditions, working on her soil and consecrated to her service. Thanks to the spontaneous and magnificent generosity of the Talukdars of Oudh, the liberal co-operation and assistance of the Local and Imperial Governments, and the devoted labours of the officers entrusted with the task of carrying out the scheme, these deficiencies have now been removed in the King George's Medical College. Your province now possesses an institution admirably equipped for the training, both of the general practitioners who will carry amongst the people the benefits of Western science, and of the students who, we may hope, will carry on these researches into the causation and spread of diseases which have elsewhere yielded such ample fruit.

NEW AND POWERFUL AGENCY. In the hospital you will have the clinical material which is necessary to the element these studies, and to demonstrate the full possibilities of the art of healing in expert hands. But you will also have a new and powerful agency for mitigating the mass of human suffering which lies all round us in India. The address alludes to the opening at Delhi of a medical college for women, a project in which both Lady Hardinge and I myself are deeply interested. There is, we believe, an immense field in this country for the work of competent medical women and an urgent need for an increase in their numbers. At one time, I understand, it was contemplated to have a separate college for medical women within these grounds. But the number of women capable of profiting by an advanced course of study in a medical college is as yet too small to justify the establishment of separate provincial colleges of this nature and the project was wisely abandoned.

DELHI WOMEN'S COLLEGE. What is required is a large central female medical college for the whole of India, such as I hope to see established within a few years at Delhi. But in the meantime there is ample scope for the work you are here carrying on and I have learnt with pleasure that in the wards of this hospital arrangements have been made for the imparting of clinical instruction to women-students.

I have now the sincere gratification in inaugurating the active work of King George and Queen Mary's Hospital and it is my prayer that this splendid building will have a career of evergrowing usefulness and success.

His Excellency was conducted over the Hospital by Major Selby, Principal of the Medical College. The Viceroy stated that he thought it one of the best colleges he had seen in India.

A NEW BRIDGE OPENED. The Viceroy later opened the new bridge which was originally built in 1770 by Asafud-Dowlah. This bridge has been re-built at a cost of nearly three lakhs of rupees. The Viceroy also visited the Residency in the afternoon.

CREDIT BANK CASE.

MISTRY'S MENTAL CONDITION.

POLICE SURGEON'S OPINION.

"ASSUMING INSANITY."

On Saturday before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Dr. Arthur Powell, Police Surgeon gave evidence stating that Mistry, lately auditor of the Credit Bank (in liquidation) who has been charged with various offences in connection with a false balance-sheet, was assuming conditions of insanity. His Worship ordered the execution of the warrant in the ordinary course. Inspector Morris of the C. I. D., thereupon arrested Mistry in the police hospital. He was brought into Court on a stretcher and placed before his Worship, who remanded him to jail till the 20th instant.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston was called on the case in which N. R. Mistry, lately auditor of the Credit Bank of India Limited (in liquidation) stands charged with issuing a false balance-sheet for the half-year ending 31st December, 1910, and abetment of cheating and criminal breach of trust, for the examination of Dr. Arthur Powell, Police Surgeon, regarding the accused's mental condition.

It might be remembered that it was alleged before his Worship that the accused was suffering from a complete mental breakdown and that it would harm his reason if he were arrested and that subsequently he was removed by orders of his Worship to the police hospital to enable Dr. Powell to keep him under his observations.

Examined by his Worship, Dr. Powell said he had examined the accused and had formed an opinion as to the condition of his mind.

What is your opinion?—That he is assuming conditions of insanity.

You are not of opinion that his mind is too weak so that he can not make his defence?—He will not make any defence; he declines to speak.

You have not understood my question; It is not your opinion that his mind is too weak for him to make a defence?—No; but if he continues as he is now, he will not make a defence.

His opinion was not that the accused was too weak to make his defence. He could make his defence if he would.

His Worship ordered execution of the warrant in the ordinary course.

Dr. Powell then made a statement to the Court. He said that in this matter on the former occasion he became a little diffident owing to a certificate stated to be given by Major Gordon Tucker. He was now informed by Dr. Tucker that he had given no certificate to the accused except on the 9th December and that was to the effect that he was unfit to do business.

His Worship remarked that this was not evidence so far as this case was concerned.

Mr. Morris then left the Court and returned within an hour after executing the warrant at the police hospital. The accused was brought in a victoria and taken to the Court upstairs on a stretcher.

Mr. Morris identified the accused, who did not speak or move and lay motionless on the stretcher with his eyes closed.

His Worship adjourned the case till the 20th instant and remanded the accused to jail.

JAFFER'S HEALTH.

An application was made by Mr. K. F. Nariman, Pleader, to His Worship to have Jaffer Jossab examined by Dr. Powell with regard to his health. His Worship said that there was a very able and experienced medical officer in jail and he would make no such order himself. If, however, the medical officer in jail wanted to consult Dr. Powell, so far as the Court was concerned there was no objection.

THEFTS IN BOMBAY CITY.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—The 2nd para of the Government Press Note published by you this morning under the above heading is an excellent exemplification of the adage "To lock the door of the stable after the horse has bolted." The Note in no way disproves the assertion that several undetected thefts have taken place in E. (Police) Division. Only a few months ago a gentleman living in that division had a fairly heavy teak and blackwood chair, of the type generally known as "long sleeper," removed from the verandah of his house, which is situated about a hundred yards or so from the main road, near the end of a blind lane. A week or so later two photos, of no intrinsic value, were stolen from the same verandah. Neither of these thefts have been detected. Another chair was also stolen about the same time from the verandah of a house in the same lane. This thief in this case also has not been apprehended.

Government's ascertain that there was only one case on record (the italics are mine) of "house breaking and theft by night" is probably correct, but a very fine line seems to have been drawn between house breaking and theft and "theft from a verandah," as most of the thefts complained of have been from "open" verandahs.

Yours etc.,
BABY.

Bombay, 9th January, 1914.

BAHAWALPUR SEDITION CASES

(Associated Press.)

MULTAN, Jan. 9.

The Bahawalpur Sedition Cases have been postponed to the 2nd February, the accused being enlarged on bail as before.

RAILWAY SERVICES.

EMPLOYMENT OF ROYAL ENGINEERS.

EVIDENCE BEFORE COMMISSION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

At the Public Services Commission to-day, Major H. F. E. Freeland Royal Engineers, representing officers of the railways, said he was aware that the Civil Engineers complained of Royal Engineers entering the service over their heads, but he saw no remedy. He was not prepared to accept the suggestion that Royal Engineers should come into the cadre at the rate of pay according to the present system, but should be placed at the bottom of the promotion list with two and a half years allowance on entering the P. W. D. to put officers on equality as to age with their civil contemporaries. Witness admitted that officers' expenses, incidental to their military rank, were a matter for the War Office, and not for the P. W. D. Royal Engineers found it difficult to understand the grievance against them of the Civil Engineers.

Mr. B. Stapleton representing forty-seven Imperial Engineers recruited in India said, it would be advisable to establish a Residential College like Cooper's Hill. No officer should enter the Imperial Service unless he had had four years training in England. Witness preferred sending specially selected men to report on specific engineering undertakings rather than study leave as suggested. What largely prevented Indians being fit for executive posts was the fact that they got old sooner than Europeans. Witness agreed that the deterioration of the products of Indian Training Colleges was largely due to the closing of the higher posts in the Service to Indian trained men. He would like to see some permanent prospects given to Temporary Engineering.

Mr. J. W. Shore, Provincial Engineer, Eastern Bengal Railway, said that the present recruits were unsatisfactory and he advocated a probationary period in India. They were inferior in character, not in technical ability. Witness said the difference between the Provincial and Imperial Service should be abolished, and fifty per cent. of the recruits should be taken from India, the other fifty per cent. from England. He considered Indian trained Engineers as good as those who came from England.

Mr. F. W. Allum, representing Imperial Engineers appointed in India desired to see the division of the Services abolished and would recruit two-thirds from Indian Colleges for the present. He thought men trained in England and one-third from Indian Colleges, but doing the same work as imported Engineers, should get the same pay. Witness said Roorkee College suffered with other Indian schools and colleges because the best boys left at an early age for England.

The Commission rose till Monday.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 9.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. A. Crump, Financial Commissioner, C. P. is gazetted to officiate as Chief Commissioner Central Provinces vice Sir Benjamin Robertson, whose services have been temporarily placed under the Government of India.

Lieut.-Col. Jennings, I.M.S., reverts to military duty.

Mr. Saaduddin Pleader Peshawar is appointed Notary Public Peshawar, vice Mr. Sundersingh resigned.

Capt. D. D. Kamal, I.M.S., is appointed to the Civil Department Bombay Educational Department.

Sir R. M. Mookherjee is appointed Ordinary Fellow, Calcutta University.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta will make a short visitation tour in Burma. He will leave Calcutta on the 13th January, visit Rangoon on the 15th, Mandalay on the 17th, Shwebo on the 20th, Toungoo on the 21st and Pegu on the 22nd, returning to Calcutta on the 29th.

Brevet Major Christoffers, I.M.S., officiates as Director General Research Institute, Kasauli vice Major Hancey, I.M.S., granted two years leave.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Clayton Superintending Engineer, is permanently transferred to Bihar and Orissa.

Captain Pollard Lowley, R.E., is appointed Under Secretary Public Works Department, Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. F. Howard will officiate as Controller of Currency.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. Benn is posted as Assistant Resident Mewar.

Lieut.-Col. Haigh is posted as Consul-General in Khorasan.

Mr. A. C. Stewart officiates as Inspector-General of Police Frontier Provinces vice Mr. Close on three months' leave.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. McNeill, C.S., Senior Collector, Bombay, is placed on special duty with the Government of India.

Mr. W. H. Money, officiates as Deputy Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, vice Mr. Buckley granted six months' leave.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. N. Brodie, is appointed Assistant Chemist Government Test House, Alipore.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. Warburton, Commandant, Lucknow Volunteers is appointed Honorary, A.D.C., to the Viceroy.

Col. C. T. Kavaragh British Service becomes Brigade Commander with the rank of Major-General vice Major-General Forrester.

Major Ward, Commandant, 30th Punjab is promoted to Lieut.-Colonel.

Lieut.-Col. Morton, 56th Rifles and Surgeon-General Stevenson, I.M.S., retire from the service.

Volunteer Officers Decorations have been conferred on Captains Walters and Singh and S. M. Railway Volunteers.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 12TH OF JANUARY, 1914.

Before The Hon'ble The Chief Justice and The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor.
In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

28-13—224-12—Payne and Co Messrs. R. D. Cooper & Co a firm v. Framji Pallonji Talati Shroff D and D Part heard.

41-13—1190-12—Hiralal and Co Hari Babu Lunpe v. Motabhai Dhanjisha Darukhanawalla Pestonji R K & Co.

43-13—720-13—Matubhai J and M Kashibai Widow and anr v. Bai Bhagabai Widow and anr Ardesir H D & Co. Unwalla P & P.

44-13—706-13—Pestonji R K & Co The Goulad Cullianji Cotton Press Co Ltd v. Shripad Govind Ranadhy Madhooji K & Co.

46-13—31-13—Nanu H & Co Ramdas Mulji v. Valooabai Widow Madhooji K & Co.

47-13—917-12—Vachha and Co Bapuji Dossabhojy atel v. Cassumaji Jaipurabhojy Peerbhai and anr v. Payne & Co.

48-13—1192-12—Vachha & Co. Manekchand Onkarji & anr v. Narmadasanker Harijiwan Harijiwan Hiralal & Co.

49-13—385-11—Shamrao M and H Lakshmi Ram Kevaram v. Pitamber Akheram Jamsetjee R & D.

50-13—716-12—D J Mantri (for a pauper) Shamsheer Khan Inooskhan v. Sulaiman Jossab and anr Smetnam B & Co.

58-13—1336-12—Muli and Th Bachoo Harkisnas v. Narmadas Bhatwandas Edgelo G W & Co.

Before The Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.
In the Division Court No. 40.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

300-13—Dastur & Co Hathibhai Callianji v. Veeray Poonia and anr. Madh. K. & C Motichand & D Part heard.

Testamentary Suit.

18-13—Pestonji R K & Co Bai Jerbai & anr v. Ruttonbhai Dastur & Co.

Long Causes.

982-13—Payne & Co Damodar Ramchandra v. Bai Nanibai Jehangir & S Part heard 8-14.

223-06—Payne & Co The Advocate General of Bombay v. Mosa Haji Hussam & anr Bh K & G Matu. J & M Part heard 19-12-13.

332-13—C P D'Onofra Krishna Ranji & ors v. Essaji Moosaji Jehangir & S Part heard 5-13.

For hearing on exceptions to Comr's Report.

407-12—Malvi H M & R Bharmal Shripal a firm v. Hanumal Ratanchand Chitnis M & K.

Long Causes.

346-13—Mulla and M Minocher Merwanji Pavri & anr v. Pestonji Dhanjibhai & Co a firm and ors Wadia G & Co.

351-13—Smetnam B & Co Keshowrao Raghoji Lote v. Suceeram Mulshet Khedekar Mulla and M.

366-13—Mulla and M Sakharam Mulshet Khedekar v. Keshow Raghoji Lote Smetnam B & Co.

4-12—Manekchal and T Laxmibai Widow and anr v. Walibai Widow Manekchal and T.

970-11—aghavaya N. & Co. v. Radhabai Widow and anr. Walibai Widow, Manekchal and T.

472-13—Malvi H M & R Gopiram Shankerdas & ors v. Messrs Ramratna Okarmal & Co.

470-11—Bhaishanker K & G Ramvalabh Harmukhrai v. Gopiram Harmukhrai & anr Sunderdas & Co.

436-13—Unwalla P and P Sorabji Limjibhojy Nariman v. Cooverji Limjibhojy Nariman & ors Dubash and Co Edgelo G W & Co.

231-12—Dastur and Co Jannabai Widow and anr v. Tejpal Naray and anr Tyabjee D & Co.

490-13—Manekchal and T Kundlik Pandooji Baniker & ors v. Dhondiba Pandooji Baniker and ors Smetnam B & Co. Manekchal and T.

604-13—Madhooji K & C Bai Jivkore Widow v. Dayabhai Prenchand Edgelo G W & Co.

609-13—Surajmal & Co Khanderao Ramchandra and anr. Trikandas Dalsukhram & ors Dapitray F and D.

617-13—Patell and Ez Haji Rajab Haji Mohidin & anr v. Fakernoboo Widow and anr Mirza Mand M.

618-13—Wadia Gand Co Purkha Doda & Co a firm v. Yacoub Ebrahim Savani & anr In person Jehangir G B.

623-13—Unwalla P & P Bertram R Roberts v. The Trustees, for the Improv. of the City of Bombay Crawford B & Co.

629-13—Little & Co Wasudevji Bhaskaracharya v. Fulechand Motilal Jehangir M & S.

439-13—Jehangir M & S Rukhmabai v. Narayan Dhakji Chemburkar In person.

556-13—Payne & Co Dharamey Bhowanji v. Memon Mohamed Abdul Kalam and anr. Surajmal & Co.

532-13—Capt. and V. Vasanji Sojpal and anr v. Tricunji Tokerser and anr. Sabnis and G Khanderao L & M.

652-13—Dubash & Co Nandlal Khooshaji v. Bai Navivahu Widow Madhooji K & Co.

312-13—Nadishaw and D. Ahmedbhojy Habibbhojy v. Rahim Jussab, Shroff D. and D.

Before The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.
In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1339-12—Patell and Ez. Mulji Shop v. Yacoub Ibrahim Sayani, Dubash and Co.

481-13—Smetnam B. and Co. The Dairs and Lawrence Co. v. C. C. Mahajan and Co. a firm, Anin and Desai, Part heard.

575-13—Mulla and Mulla, Somji Trimbuk and anr v. Naradasanker Harijiwan, Hiralal and Co.

316-13—Sunderdas and Co. Jannadas Harakhi and ors v. Molehina Haji Cassum Ludha and ors. Bhaji K. and G.

560-11—Payne and Co. Mathuradas Kallianji and Co. a firm v. Amratlal Virchand and anr. Sham M. and H.

3304-12—Anin and Desai, Chaganlal Ambaram a firm v. Sba Govind Kerson, Payne and Co.

210-13—Motichand and D. Dayabhai Ranchoodhai a firm v. Sha Keshowlal Maganlal, Edgelo G. W. and Co.

276-13—Tyabji D. and Co. Venilal Vizibhukandas and Co. v. Vithaldas Jaisindas and Co. Madh. K. and Ch. Anin and Desai.

433-13—Mirza M. and M. Osman Adam v. Sarabai widow, Jehangir G. and D.

99-13—Smetnam B. and Co. Babubhai alias Saraswathi v. Dwarabai widow and ors. D. J. Mantri, Eband. L. and M.

271-13—Ragh. N. and Co. Yeshwant Ram-

chandra Sewal v. Dhondoo Sidoo Pople, Shamrao M. and H.

1045-11—In person, Maganbhai Haridas and anr v. Naradasbhai widow and ors. Malvi H. M. and R.

116-13—Edgelo G. W. and Co. Mariambai widow and anr v. The Century Sg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd. In person.

409-13—Wadia G. and Co. Nandlal Thakereydas v. Hardatrai Nandram Chamarria and ors. Patell and Ez.

121-13—Mulla and Mulla, Jaitonbhai alias Jehnah widow v. Sved Ibrahim alias Ebn. and ors. Captain and V.

58-12—Shroff D. and D. Prithviraj Jethmal a firm v. Bhila Chandarsingh and ors. Sabnis and G.

1167-12—Unwalla P. and P. Ahmed Fakrudin v. Haji Rajab Haji Mohidin and ors. Manekchal and T. Patell and Ez.

975-12—Bhimji and Co. Harakbhai widow v. Ludha Lakhamsey, Manekchal and T.

Before The Honourable Mr. Justice Macleod.
In the Division Court No. 43.

For Consent Decree.

1191-13—Judah and Co. Ghella Versi and Co. a firm v. Shaik Ebrahim Katan, Patel and anr.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

240-13—Mutu J & M Mangaldas N Motiwalla & anr. v. Abdul Razek Haji Sulaiman Abdul Wahed & anr. Payne & Co.

571-13—Edg. G. W. and Co. Hirachand Cohchand and anr. v. Dhanji Hirji and Co. a firm and ors. H. D. D. and Co. Manekchal and Ty. Captain and V. Part heard, 16-12-13.

1092-12—Tyabji D & Co Raichand Ruttonji v. Panachand Govindji & ors Manekchal and Ty.

204-13—Malvi H M and R Shamchandra Rampertab v. Wild and Co a firm Little & Co.

565-13—Edg. G W & Co Dwarakadas Haridas & anr. v. Narmadasanker Harijiwan and ors. Purmanand & Co Edgelo G W & Co.

665-13—Surajmal & Co Kanji Pragji v. Premji Vallabhdas and anr Ardesir H D & Co.

671-13—Jmsetji R & D Manekbhai and anr v. Harijiwan Kika Ardesir H D & Co.

550-13—Crawford B & Co The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay & anr v. Naval Karnal Yur Jung Bahadur and anr. Bicknell M R & Co Bhaishanker K & G.

675-13—Smetnam B & Co Dhondiba Pandooji Baniker v. Kesoroji D. J. Mantri.

103-13—Madh. K. and Ch. Rustomji Dhanjibhojy Sethna v. Tyabali Alibhai and ors. Edgelo G. W. and Co.

75-13—Edgelo G. W. and Co. Balubhai Narvalchand & anr. v. Narvalchand and ors. Tyab. D. and Co. Sabnis and G.

543-13—Dikshit and P. Pranjivan Govindji v. Hirachand Ratanchand a firm, Motichand and H.

1084-12—Man. J. H. and Co. Jaffer Ali v. Sakinabai, Wadia G. & Co.

1288-12—Daph. F. and D. John Frederick Bradbury and ors. v. The Gontipura Sg. Wg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd. and anr.

364-12—Ard. H. D. and Co. Ramratna Malavi a firm v. Aydan Pirdan and anr. Captain and V.

573-12—Malvi H M and R. Bhikhanchand Kanayala v. Parashram Khubchand, Madh. K. and Ch.

1247-12—Dubash and Co. (for a pauper), Madhooji Neuchand Shah and ors. v. Narandas Bhimji, Sham. M. and H.

BENARES CASTE CASE.

APPEAL AGAINST LOWER COURT JUDGMENT.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 9.

Justices Tudball and Rafik have just commenced the hearing of the appeal in the well-known Benares Caste Case, in which Babu Govind Das, a member of the Agarwalla community obtained damages for defamation against Babu Bishambar Das another member of the same community. The facts are as follows:—Babu Lakshmi Chand, M.A., a member of the Agarwalla community of Benares, obtained a State scholarship and went to England to study.

On his return although a large number of friends welcomed him, the Agarwalla community as a whole was not prepared to associate with him, and issued a manifesto, giving strong expression to the view that men returned from England was contrary to the religion and traditions of their brotherhood. Babu Govind Das with others circulated a notice that the whole question should be enquired into.

A "Panchayet" of the sect to which Babu Govind Das belonged met soon after and adopted a resolution forbidding all social dealings with the family of Babu Govind Das and Babu Bhagwan Das, till they came and got their position cleared.

Babu Bishambar Das published this resolution, thereupon Babu Govind Das sued Babu Bishambar Das and filed an action to recover eleven thousand rupees as damages for mental and moral suffering.

The Subordinate Judge gave a decree for Rs. 320 and full costs, holdings, in an elaborate judgment, that there was no authority in Hindu Shastras for excommunicating a person who had crossed the seas, or who had dined with a man who had done so.

The defendant appealed to the High Court and was represented by Mr. O'Connor, while the Hon'ble Dr. Sapra and Dr. Banerji appeared for Babu Govind Das.

FASHIONS OF
TODAY.(From Our Correspondent.)
LONDON, Dec. 25.

At this season of the year when we talk of fashions we think of evening frocks. New gowns for Christmas gaieties are imperative. Styles have altered so much that it needs a very clever dressmaker indeed really to renovate an out-of-date costume in a satisfactory way, and it is better, if possible, not to attempt the task, but to provide an entirely new frock. The tunic fashion is so becoming, and allows of such a variety of colour and material, that it is one of the best to adopt for those who have rather narrow purses to consider. The transparent diamante tunics to be worn over plain satin skirts are very attractive, and by no means costly; but it is necessary to have a new skirt cut in the present style. It simply spoils all real chance of attaining a smart appearance if a pretty new tunic is worn over a skirt in the fashion of a past season.

THE NEWEST MILLINERY.

The erect, upstanding type of hat is still quite the most fashionable wear, and some of the plumes and feather fantasies that are to be seen are quite terrifying in their effect, standing as much as eighteen inches high. But no millinery that is in really good taste runs to extremes of this kind. In our illustration we show a design for a black velvet hat which, while giving the effect of loftiness demanded by fashion, entirely avoids all suggestion of extravagance or eccentricity. The crown of this hat, which is in the very latest style, is made of stiff buckram, over which the velvet is stretched but the great novelty is the upstanding frill of velvet. This as will be noticed is carefully graduated being quite low in front and rising high and upright at the back. The only touch of colour is afforded by a vivid crimson camellia which is placed on the frill near the front of the hat. The hat could be carried out in velvet of any shade to match the costume with which it was worn.

A SMART SILK BLOUSE.

Black-and-white check tafetas silk is one of the most useful and effective materials for blouses always looking neat and smart, and "going" with other colours very conveniently. The design for a blouse in this material, which is given in our illustration, is certain to find many admirers. The characteristic feature of the design lies in the very loose, "haggy" effect of the under-part of the sleeves, while the bodice itself is arranged in a deep fold over each shoulder, so as to resemble to some extent an enlarged arm-hole. For the buttons, the collar, and the bow black velvet would be effective and useful; but a still smarter appearance would be produced by the use of satin in some vivid colour such as cerise or emerald green. The choice must depend largely on the skirt with which the blouse is meant to be worn.

A GRACEFUL EVENING GOWN.

The attractions of grace and simplicity are very manifest in the model for an evening gown which is given in our illustration. It would be found extremely suitable wear for young ladies not long "out." In that case it might be carried out in any light-coloured satin and nion, trimmed with strings of pearls, and finished with a wide belt of folded charmeuse. For rather older wearers a bolder scheme of colour should be selected. The skirt should be of cerise satin, and the tunic and draped corsage of nion to match. The trimmings of both should then be composed of cut jet. The wide belt should be of black velvet, with a drooping end finished with a handsome chenille tassel. The wide turn-down collar which gives such character to the bodice should be made of satin to match the skirt.

\$5,000 A YEAR ENOUGH FOR
ANYONE.LORD HALDANE AND HIS £10,000
SALARY.

An interesting expression of opinion respecting the maximum salary any man is worth was made by Lord Haldane to the Royal Commission on Delay in the King's Bench Division.

Referring to the judges' salaries and pensions he said the judges were very often taken from men who are earning very large incomes at the Bar, and they would not come unless they get some inducement beyond the £5,000 a year, which was far less than they had been making, and the pension was a very valuable element in it.

He should be very sorry to do anything which would make the pension precarious and make it bulk less largely in the mind of a man who was considering whether he should give up £15,000 a year in order to make £5,000.

As for the salaries, £5,000 a year was too little for some men, and was a large salary for others, but on the whole he thought it was a good thing that we did pay £5,000 a year. "It gives our judges an importance," he added, "it enables us to command talent which we could not otherwise get."

Answering Mr. Samuel Roberts, Lord Haldane said he thought, speaking generally, £5,000 a year was a very good salary to pay to anybody for public services.

Mr. Roberts: You think nobody is worth more than that?

Lord Haldane: I am inclined to think no one is worth more than that.

Mr. Roberts: Not even the Lord Chancellor?

Lord Haldane: I make no exception. The salary of the Lord Chancellor (Lord Haldane himself) is £10,000.

PSYCHOLOGY IN
MASTER MINDS.UNDER A PROFESSOR'S
MICROSCOPE.HOMER, DANTE, AND
SHAKESPEARE.

Professor Hugo Munsterberg, the famous psychologist, has a very interesting article in the "Atlantic Monthly" on what he calls "Naive Psychology," by which he seems to mean that it isn't psychology at all.

He examines the sayings of Homer, Dante, Shakespeare, and others to find psychological truths, but fails to find them, and his conclusion is—

"That their so-called psychology is made up essentially of picturesque metaphors, or of moral advice, or of love and malice, and that we have to sift big volumes before we strike a bit of psychological truth; even then, how often it has shown itself haphazard and accidental, vague and distorted!"

THE ONLY WAY IS OPEN.

"The mathematical statistics of the professional students of the mind, and their test experiments in the laboratories, are certainly less picturesque, but they have the one advantage that the results are true. Mankind has no right to deceive itself with the half-true naive psychology of the amateur, when our world is so full of social problems which will be solved only if the aptitudes and the workings of the mind are clearly recognised and traced. The naive psychology is sometimes stimulating and usually delightful, but if reliable psychology is wanted, it seems after all that only one way is open—to consult the psychologists."

THE PSYCHOLOGISTS' NEW WAY.

There are obviously plenty of psychologists to consult, for, says the Professor, whereas thirty years ago there were only two or three in the world, to-day "we have more than a hundred big laboratories in all countries."

Professor Munsterberg points out the new road which psychology is taking. The scientific psychologists started on a new road yesterday. For a long time their chief interest was to study the laws of the mind. The final goal was a textbook which would contain a system of laws to which every human mind is subjected. But in recent times a change has set in. The trend of much of the best work nowadays is toward the study of individual differences.

"The insight into individual personalities was indeed curiously neglected in modern psychology. This does not mean that the declaration of psychological independence insisted that all men are born equal, nor did any psychologist fancy that education or social surroundings could form all men in equal moulds. But as scientists they felt no particular interest in the richness of colours and tints. They intentionally neglected the question how men differ, because they were absorbed by the study of the underlying laws which must hold for everyone."

HOMER'S 45 BOOKS.

Here is the way in which Professor Mun-

sterberg judges the psychological capacity of Homer.

"Antiquity readily trusted the wonderful knowledge of men which Homer displays. He has instinctively delineated the characters with the inner truth of life. How far was this art of the creative poet accompanied by the power of psychological abstraction?"

"I do not think that we can find in the forty-eight books of Homer even a dozen contrivances by our written system of the naive psychology of the nations. To be sure we ought not to omit in such a system the following reflections from the Odyssey. 'Wine leads to folly, making even the wise to love immoderately, to dance, and to utter what had better have been kept silent'; or, 'Too much rest itself becomes a pain'; or, still better, 'The steel blade itself often incites to deeds of violence.' We may have more doubt whether it is psychologically true, when we read, 'Few sons are equal to their sires, most of them are less worthy; only a few are superior to their fathers; or, 'Though thou lovest thy wife, tell not everything which thou knowest to her, but unfold some trifle, while thou concealest the rest.'"

DANTE FACTS.

"Let us turn for a moment to the greatest knower of men in mediaeval days, to Dante. How deeply his poetic eye looked into the hearts of men, how living are the characters in his Divine Comedy; and yet he left us hardly any psychological observations. Some psychology may be acknowledged in words like these: 'The man in whose bosom thought on thought awakes is always disappointed in his object, for the strength of the one weakens the other.' When we are wholly absorbed by feelings of delight or of grief, our soul yields itself to this one object, and we are no longer able to direct our thoughts elsewhere.' 'There is no greater grief than to remember our happy time in misery.' It is hardly psychology if we hear: 'The bad workman finds fault with his tools'; or, 'Likeness ever gives birth to love'; or, 'The wisest are the most annoyed to lose time.'"

SHAKESPEARE ON TRIAL.

"From Dante we naturally turn to Shakespeare. We have so often heard that he is the greatest psychologist, and yet we ought not to forget that such a popular classification does not in itself really mean that Shakespeare undertakes the work of the psychologist. 'It does mean that he creates figures with the temperament, character, thought, and will so similar to life, and so full of inner mental truth, that the psychologist might take the persons of the poet's imagination as material for his psychological studies. But this by no means suggests that Shakespeare phrased abstract judgments about mental life; and as we seek his wisdom in his dramatic plays, it may be taken for granted that, in this technical sense, he must be a poor psychologist, because he is a great dramatist. Does not the drama demand that every word spoken be spoken not from the author's standpoint, but from the particular angle of the person in the play? And this means that every word is embedded in the individual mood and emotion, thought and sentiment, of the speaker."

SHAKESPEARE SAMPLES.

"A truly psychological statement must be general, and cannot be one thing for Hamlet and another for Ophelia. The dramatist's psychological sayings serve his art, unfolding before us the psychological individuality of the speaker, but they do not contribute to the textbooks of psychology, which should be independent of personal standpoints. And yet what a stream of verses flows down to us, which have the movement of true psychology!"

"Smooth runs the water where the brook is deep. Trifles light as air. Are to the jealous confirmation strong As proofs of holy writ. Lovers and madmen have such seething brains, Such sharp fantasies, that apprehend More than cool reason ever comprehends. Thus conscience does make cowards of us all."

VERDICT.

"And so on. We all know it, and we know it so well and feel so much with Caesar or with Lear or with Othello with Macbeth, that we instinctively take it all for true psychology, while it after all covers just the exceptional cases of the dramatic situation."

"No! If we are to seek real generalities, we must not consult the playwright. Perhaps we may find the best conditions for general statement where we do not even have to deal with an individual, but can listen to the mind of the race and can absorb its wisdom from its proverbs."

"MORE DEADLY THAN THE YALE." Caricaturing Kipling's phrase that "the female of the species is more deadly than the male," the New York Press says, "The Harvard of the species is more deadly than the Yale."

A FIRE-PROOF TRAIN.

LESSONS OF THE AISGILL DISASTER

The engineers of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway have been building carriages embodying many of the recommendations which were made by Major Pringle, the Board of Trade inspector, in his report on the Aisgill disaster and a train of the new carriages was made up on Christmas Eve at Manchester and despatched to Southampton. The special features are officially described as follows:—

- (1) All outside panels of the train, instead of being made of wood, are now of steel.
- (2) The carriage floor, in addition to being double and insulated, is covered on the underside with fire-proof material.
- (3) Salvage tools and extinguishers are carried in each guard's van.
- (4) The underframe and bogies are entirely of steel.
- (5) The gas reservoirs carried on the underframes are separated from the floor by coverings of steel plates, and are also protected at the ends by steel plates to prevent any possibility of damage.
- (6) Each gas reservoir is fitted with an automatic valve, and if the gas pipes are broken this valve closes and instantly prevents the escape of gas; and
- (7) Emergency windows are fitted near the centre of each car which can be used if required for the escape of passengers.

CHARITY AND PAIN.

Speaking at a meeting of the C. O. S., Dr. Inge, Dean of St. Paul's said:—
Was our attitude towards the suffering of others to be wholly unlike our attitude to our own suffering? Were we to practise heroic endurance for ourselves and preach unbridled sentimentalism in dealing with the sufferings of others? Surely one or the other must be unreal. If we loved our neighbour as ourselves we must wish for him that which seemed best to us for ourselves, and if we knew pain was salutary for ourselves we should not wish it away from other people. He did not mean that we should not do all we could to relieve pain and suffering, but if we were Christians we could not regard all the pain of the world as a thing simply to be removed at once and at all costs. He knew nothing more radically un-Christian than this temper. Unbridled, sentimental charity was not the right way to help the sufferer. It tacitly accepted the greatest utilitarianism as its standard. He was tired of hearing the ancient Stoics denounced for their dry-eyed benevolence. When we were down we wanted bracing up more than all else: we wanted to be told that our trouble was not more than brave men and women could bear and had borne. These sentimentalists, whose view of charity he had been criticising, were, he had noticed, often rather self-indulgent in their private lives. He believed in the simple life. A real grievance in the working classes was that a great many of them had to work at things which they knew to be useless, and which in a more healthy state of society would not be made at all. He often thought what must be the feelings of a girl working at a fashionable milliner's or of a waiter in one of the luxurious West End restaurants. If these people thought at all they must be Socialists.

TO-DAY'S MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

BRUNOISE SOUP.

FISH ASPIC.

SHEEP'S LIVER A LA MENAGERIE.

ROAST HARE A LA FINNOISE.

CELESTINE OLIVES.

OMELETTE SOUFFLEE.

Soupmeat, As. 4; Vegetables, As. 3; Fish As. 3; Liver, As. 3; Hare, Rs. 1-8; Eggs, As. 7; Potatoes, As. 2; Vegetables, As. 3; Odds & Ends, As. 3; Total, Rs. 3-9.

BRUNOISE SOUP.

Take two tablespoonsful of each of minced carrot, turnip, celery and onion, brown them with two tablespoonsful of fat; add a large cupful of stock and let all simmer till reduced to a glaze. Now add the required amount of the prepared soup and add a little cubes of custard made with tomatoes.

FISH ASPIC.

For this it is better to boil down the bones and trimmings of the fish for the foundation of the aspic, which may be cleared and flavoured in the ordinary way; adding a little Marmite or Lencoe is a great improvement. Marinate the fish cut into neat pieces for two hours in oil, chilli vinegar and tomato sauce. Decorate a border mould with tomato and cucumber slices pour in a little aspic, then arrange more fish and vegetable slices till the mould is full adding the rest of the aspic. Set on ice and serve with a salad of tender lettuce leaves, cucumber and tomato slices masked in a mayonnaise flavoured and coloured with tomato sauce.

SHEEP'S LIVER A LA MENAGERIE.

Well wash the liver and cut it into cubes; saute these gently in fat, salt onion, juice till cooked. Set aside to keep hot and add to the fat some graté of onion, onion, salt brown, adding stock thickened with flour and set all boiling for ten minutes. Add the liver and at the last the yolks of two eggs with a little lime juice.

ROAST HARE A LA FINNOISE.

In a casserole cook gently in butter or fat for twenty minutes two tablespoonsful each of carrot, onion, turnip and a teaspoonful of minced parsley. Moisten this with a large cupful of one third vinegar, one third stock and one third wine. Prepare the hare as for roasting set it in a deep pan with this marinade poured over it and leave it with the cover on till time for roasting in the evening. When it may be roasted, basting the white with the marinade. Before serving, strain the gravy adding flavouring to taste and some redcurrant jelly.

CELESTINE OLIVES.

Carefully stone a dozen Spanish olives and boil four large chestnuts till soft enough to skin and mash; add to them a tablespoonful of butter and season with pepper and salt. Juice. Stuff the olives with this and spread it thickly on some friend toasts which should be further sprinkled with finely grated ham. Set three olives in the centre of each and serve either hot or cold.

OMELETTE SOUFFLEE.

Separate five egg yolks from the whites and into the former beat two tablespoonsful of castor sugar, three macerated candied citrons peeled and a tablespoonful of powdered citron peel minced as finely as possible. Whip the whites separately, add to the prepared yolks and pour all into a well buttered deep dish. Bake in a moderate oven and serve the moment it is cooked.

CIGARETTE POISONS.

Recent scientific investigation and examination of the smoke produced by the burning of a cigarette show that the nicotine of the cigarette is far less virulent than are the carbonic oxide and other products of its combustion. The loose structure of the cigarette is said to cause the production of this poisonous gas. Carbonic oxide thus enters the blood through the lungs, and the damage done is in direct proportion to the quantities inhaled. Acrolein is another of the drugs produced by the burning of cigarette paper. It is this that makes the smoke irritating. Acrolein in considerable quantities is extremely dangerous. It is said by doctors that the constant irritation of the nervous system of the young, especially by cigarettes, causes restlessness and inability to concentrate thought—"The Continent" (Chicago).

ESPIONAGE IN ASIATIC RUSSIA.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Morning Post" telegraphs:—The espionage fever, curious to say, in the symptomatic forms familiar hitherto only in Western Europe, has now apparently penetrated as far East as the frontiers of Afghanistan. It is officially announced that two subjects of the Emir, Ibrahim Mahmud Ogly and Hadji Mahmud Abdul Kerim, who were arrested in Russian territory this year, are to be tried by court-martial on a charge of furnishing information concerning Russia's military resources in Turkestan to the Government of Afghanistan. As Turkestan is under military law the trial will be held under the conditions laid down for actual wartime.

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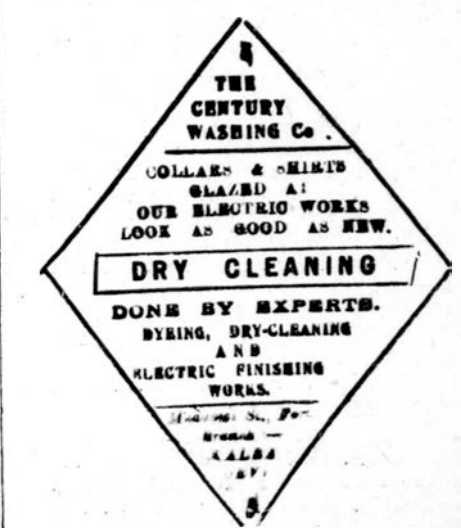
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MEETING OF INDIANS IN LONDON.

LETTER FROM THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

MEETING'S PROTEST.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Dec. 26.

Under the auspices of the All-Indian South African League, a general meeting of the people of India, resident in London was held on Monday 22nd December. The President of the League, Sir M. M. Bhowaggee, K.C.L.E., was in the Chair.

Consideration was given to the following letter from the Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

Downing Street,
11th December 1913.

Sir,

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Harcourt to acknowledge your letter of the 5th instant on the subject of the position of British Indians in South Africa.

In view of the full reply given by the Marquess of Crewe to the Deputation of your League, Mr. Harcourt thinks it unnecessary to say more than that the situation in South Africa is receiving the anxious attention of His Majesty's Government. At the same time, I am to point out that the unprovoked charges of brutality and inhumanity made by the speakers against the Union Government make the situation more difficult for the Secretary of State.

I am, etc.,
(Sgd.) H. W. JUST.

The Secretary,
All-Indian South African League.
It was unanimously resolved to send the following reply:—

23rd December, 1913.

To
The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies,
Downing Street, London.

Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant. It has been considered both by my Committee, and by a General Meeting of the people of India resident in London, held on Monday 22nd instant, and they have unanimously passed the following reply, which I have now the honor to forward:—

It is satisfactory that the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies in accepting the statements placed before the Secretary of State for India on the 1st instant by a deputation which his Lordship kindly received, endorses the reply made thereto by his Lordship. That reply admitted the desirability of instituting an enquiry into the incidents which have taken place recently in South Africa and the causes that occasioned them.

The allegation, however, in the Colonial Office reply that "the unfounded charges of brutality and inhumanity made by speakers against the Union Government make the situation more difficult for the Secretary of State" is one which cannot be accepted without protest. In the statements in question, which were studiously moderate, there was nothing but the necessary reference to reports received here on the authority of well-informed people on the spot, as regards the harsh treatment and even loss of life. Such mention could not possibly be avoided on a occasion when the case for the strikers had to be placed before a minister of the Crown. The point was then and still must be regarded as *sub judice*, since the deputation requested it should be investigated, and it is now included specifically in the reference to the Commission since appointed. It is regrettable therefore that the Colonial Office has already practically pronounced a decision upon it by saying that the allegations are "unfounded"; and giving that as a reason that the situation is made "more difficult for the Secretary of State."

There is already a very strong feeling of dissatisfaction in India and South Africa as to the Constitution of the Commission, and a statement like the one mentioned above emanating on the authority of the Secretary of State for the Colonies is not calculated to dispel or modify such feeling.

I beg to attach a copy of the letter of this date addressed to the Secretary of State for India.

I have etc.,
(Sgd.) M. M. GANDEVIA,
Hon. Secretary.

Several speakers criticised the composition of the Commission of Inquiry appointed by the Union Government and the terms of reference thereof. Strong exception was taken to the absence of any Imperial and Indian representation on the Commission and the limited scope of inquiry. It was unanimously resolved to forward the following letter to the Secretary of State for India:—

23rd December, 1913.

To
The Under Secretary of State for India,
India Office, London.

Sir,
I have the honor to forward for submission to the Secretary of State for India the following representation from the Committee of this League, which was also unanimously adopted at a General Meeting of the people of India resident in London held on Monday, 22nd December 1913.
That an expression of thanks be conveyed to his Lordship for receiving the

deputation of this League on the 1st instant and for the sympathetic tone of the reply he made to the statement submitted to him. His acceptance of the request for an investigation into recent events and the causes which led up to them was specially satisfactory, and the further steps which were to be adopted as regards the machinery and scope of such an inquiry were anxiously awaited since then.

The announcement of the measures now adopted in that respect has, however, caused, the people of India and their compatriots in South Africa severe disappointment, as his Lordship is no doubt aware by this time. That there is justification for such dissatisfaction can be easily understood, for the Constitution of the Commission does not conform with the proviso suggested by his Lordship that—to use his own words—"some form of enquiry not purely official would be desirable in order to satisfy public opinion."

Without in the slightest degree questioning the integrity of the gentlemen appointed to the Commission, it can fairly be submitted that a Commission solely consisting of three members, two of whom the British Indian settlers themselves publicly assert hold anti-Indian views and in which there is no provision for any Imperial and Indian representation, cannot be regarded as the best, judicial tribunal that can be devised to investigate into the acts of the loyal administration and its officers (including some employers) which form the subject of the enquiry.

Again, the terms of the reference are such that at the pleasure of the Commissioners, they might lend themselves to a very narrow interpretation and confine the enquiry merely to the disturbances of the last few weeks and the immediate causes that led up to them. If so, it would be no means be a sufficient exhaustive enquiry, for examining those measures and their operation which have for years past tended to the degradation and disabilities of British Indian settlers there and to which really can be traced back the culmination of the unfortunate situation which has called forth the enquiry.

For the reasons briefly stated above it cannot be wondered at that both the Constitution of and the reference to the Commission are not deemed satisfactory by public opinion in India and elsewhere, and that in fact a want of confidence is emphatically pronounced in regard to them.

It would appear that the only way to inspire confidence in the enquiry is to constitute a tribunal consisting of a judge or statesman of high standing to be selected from here by the Imperial Government as President with an equal number of Commissioners to be nominated by the Union Government and the Government of India respectively. At any rate, it would meet the situation to some extent if the demand made by the leaders in South Africa for two additional members were complied with, and also in order to make the enquiry efficient and fruitful of a solution of the whole problem, its scope should be widened so as to take cognizance of all those measures at which British Indians have justly felt aggrieved for many years past.

It is earnestly hoped that his Lordship will regard these as reasonable and fair suggestions for an imperial enquiry, the desirability of holding which he has recognised, and will be able to secure the support of His Majesty's Government to persuade the South African ministry to accept them.

I have etc.,
(Sd.) M. M. GANDEVIA,
Hon. Secretary.

The following Resolution was enthusiastically adopted:—

That this Meeting wishes to record its high appreciation and admiration of the industry and courage of the strikers and passive resisters and the great sacrifices made by our brave countrymen and countrywomen, and Messrs M. K. Gandhi, H. S. Polak, H. Kallenbach and A. H. West, who have carried on this strenuous struggle in defence of the rights and honour of our country.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

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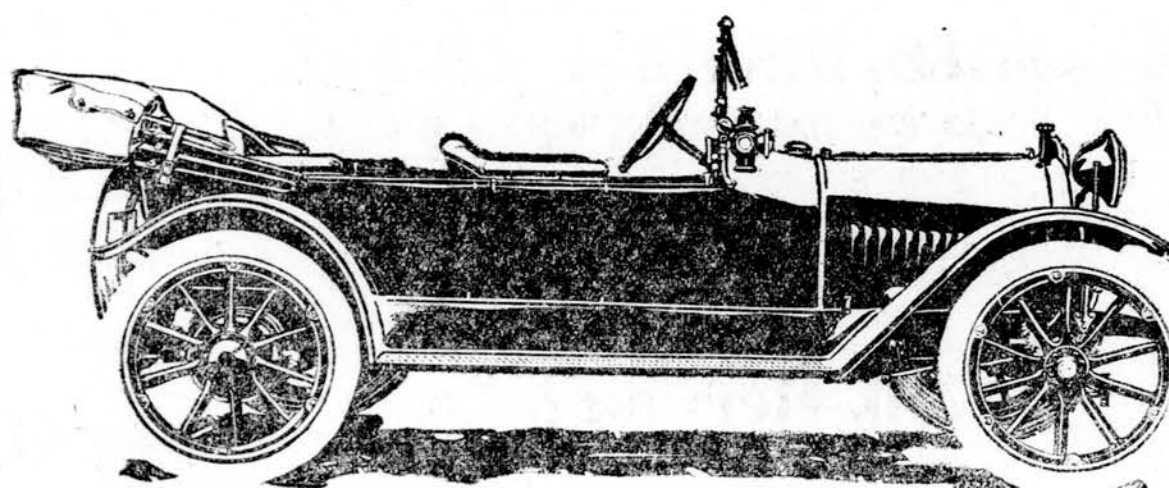
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